

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.67

LIBRARY
RECEIVE

FEB 28 1951

U.S. Department of Agriculture

COMPLETE
GARDEN
GUIDE
for
1951



THE GARDEN STORE'S

Garden Annual

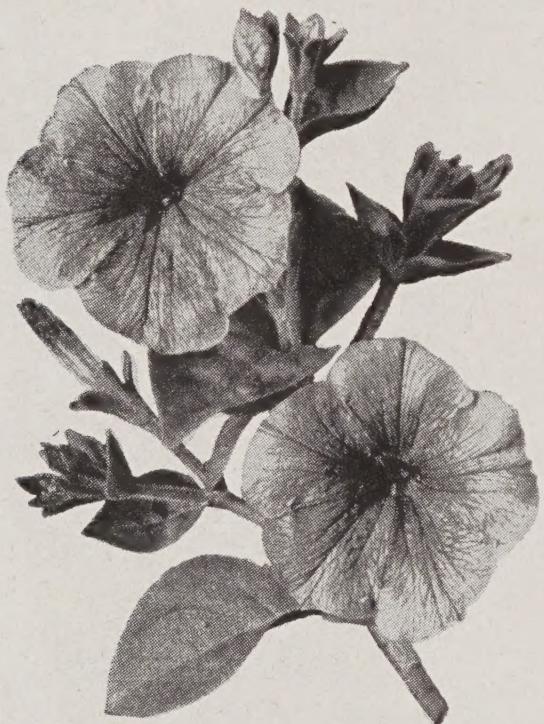
FROM THE GARDEN STORE . . . 107-109 E. Third Street

DAYTON 2, OHIO

**WINNER FOR 1951
ALL AMERICAN
BRONZE MEDAL**

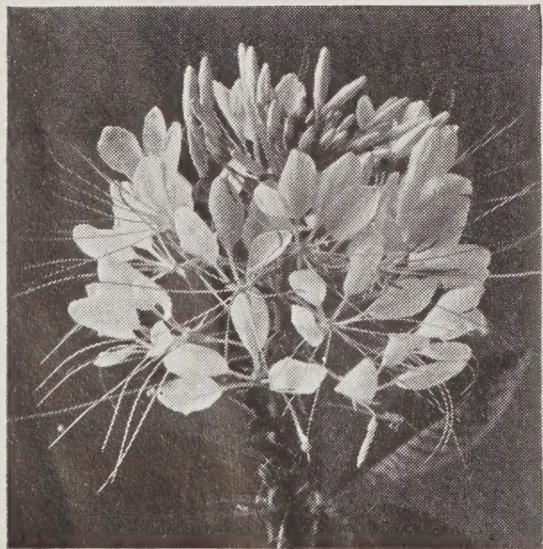


MARIGOLD, Glitters—Clear yellow. A double Chrysanthemum-flowered beauty, 2½ to 4 feet tall. Bushy, with long cutting stems. 3 to 4 inch flowers. Blooms early. Pkt. 25c.



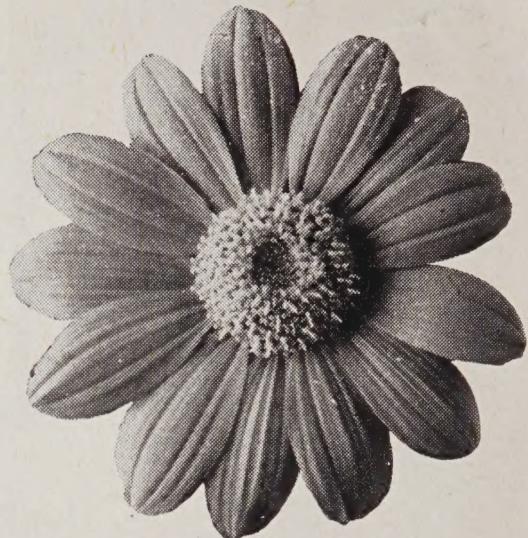
PETUNIA, Fire Chief (above)—All America Gold Medal winner in 1950. Bright, velvety red. An excellent choice for edgings, borders, boxes and pots. Pkt. 35c.

CLEOME, Helen Campbell (below)—A new delicately formed white member of the "Spider Plant" family. Pkt. 15c.

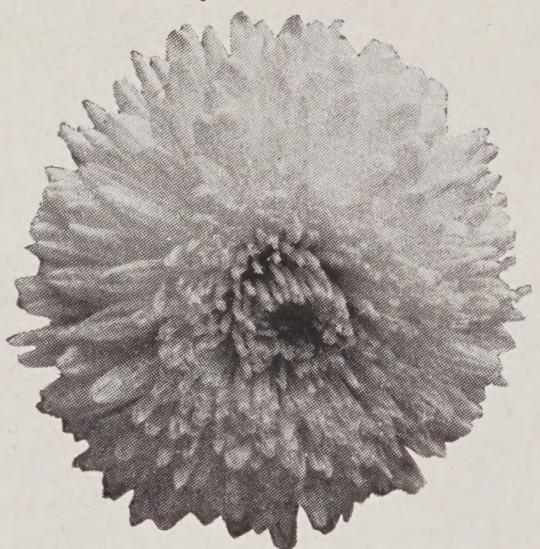


LIMITED WARRANTY CLAUSE—Our Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied.

**WINNER FOR 1951
ALL AMERICAN
SILVER MEDAL**

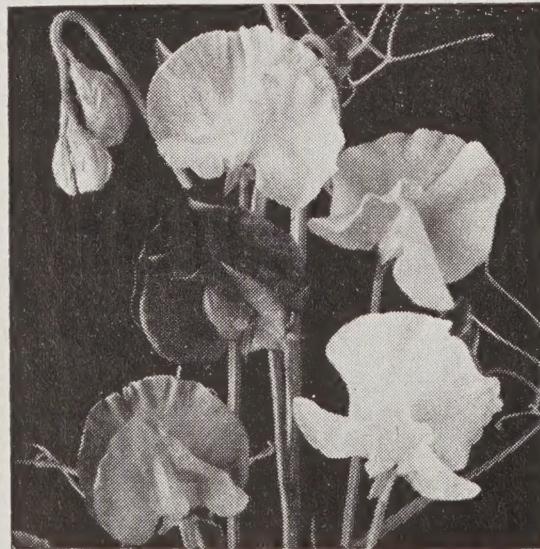


TITHONIA, Torch—A fiery scarlet Annual. Compact. Upright, bushy form and comparatively dwarf with its 4 foot height. Profuse 4 inch single flowers. Pkt. 25c.



ASTERS, Princess Elizabeth (above)—A pure white, long awaited in the Princess class. **Margaret**, a deep florist rose and **Susan**, a clear blue. All excellent cut flowers having quilled centers. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET PEAS, Cuthbertson (below)—We feature Cuthbertson this year not because it is new (it isn't) but because its' heat resisting hardiness, exceptionally fine growing performance, long stems and beauteous colors has recommended itself to the amateur as well as professional flower gardener for 1951. Mixed or individual colors. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick—Here's a refreshing garden surprise. Flowers are basically red with white stripes or yellow, running longitudinally with the petal. Stripes vary in width. About 70% of them have this characteristic, balance are completely red. Pkt. 25c.

LINARIA, Northern Lights (below)—New. Exceedingly brilliant snapdragon colors of warm reds, yellows, strong lavenders, 15 inches high. A quick grower. Pkt. 25c.



Copyright 1951, Garden Publications, Inc.

THE GARDEN BOOK The Garden Annual OF THE YEAR

Here's a real help for garden planners

As you'll see, we have crammed this book with FACTS. We've set down here, as far as is humanly possible, the practical answers to the hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked, every year.

Whether you are an experienced gardener or a beginner, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages—now and later on. We suggest, then, that you can begin using this book the very day you receive it. Use it first as a guide for your planning—and later, as a guide for more effective action all through the season.



IMPORTANT NOTICE—All orders are accepted with the understanding that prices in effect at time of shipment will apply.

SALES TAX—On all items listed herein except seeds, 3% sales tax must be added by all Ohio customers unless you have filed with us a signed Tax Exemption Certificate as prescribed by the Tax Commission of Ohio.

MAIL ORDERS—All shipping and parcel post charges on items listed in this catalog are for the customers account except on lawn grasses, flower and small garden seeds unless otherwise specifically noted. We will prepay postage on all flower bulb orders of \$2.00 or more. Bulk quantities of Peas, Beans and Corn will not be shipped prepaid.



Gardening is a Family Affair—Everybody benefits

Here's a Friendly Greeting from **YOUR SEED STORE**

**... a message from a seedsman who lives
works and gardens right here in your
own home territory**

This year we are proud to bring you our 1951 Garden Annual. It is far more than a seed catalog, it is a practical gardening reference book. We are sure you will find our book so useful and valuable you will want to keep it around for a long, long time.

Our job as we see it, is to competently serve the gardeners and growers of **our own area**. We work **always** with the needs of our own neighbors' gardens in mind. Our stocks are carefully and conscientiously selected to meet **local** needs—because we sincerely believe this is an important objective that insures the ultimate harvesting success of our gardening neighbors.

Don't you agree then, that it is wise to shop here where your own gardening needs and problems are understood, than to shop afar for seeds and supplies?

Gardening is a family affair—and **our family** wishes yours success in your gardening activity during the coming year. May we see you soon . . . and often.

PRICES: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

MAIL ORDERS: On mail orders, all packet seeds are sent postpaid. On all other items, add parcel post charges to your remittance.

THE GARDEN STORE

Home of Friendly Garden Service

107-109 EAST THIRD ST. DAYTON, OHIO

How to Increase Home Beauty and Property Value with a Fine Lawn

Like the carpet on the floor, a home is unfurnished and unfinished unless your landscaping is built on a fine lawn. There's only one kind of "good" lawn . . . the kind that grows, rich and green, in every spot you want it. "Cheap" lawn seed is no bargain! It's the kind of seed and the proportions of mixture that count in determining a dependable lawn seed value.

The only sure way to get such a mixture is to depend on a seed specialist who knows our local soils and growing conditions. Whether you are building or restoring your lawn it will pay you to come in and talk it over.

Starting a New Lawn

SOIL PREPARATION. Spade or plow the area to a 8 or 10 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. A heavy clay soil can be lightened by mixing with sand and humus. A light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of heavier soil. For best results soil should be slightly heavy. If the soil is acid, scatter crushed limestone.

Peat moss or Terralite are invaluable additions to both light and heavy soils because they help retain soil moisture without allowing the water to be dissipated down below the root lines. Too, they keep soil particles loose and friable. Spade them into the soil or apply as a top dressing at least half an inch deep. In a heavy clay soil use one inch or more. A newly planted lawn needs a rich well-balanced soil, because grass roots are heavy feeders. By feeding the soil the vital elements contained in plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, etc., you are headed toward a successful planting. We can recommend the best plant food for your local soil condition.

Mix the lawn food with a top dressing or rake and work it well into the soil. Because fresh manure usually contains weed seeds its use is not advisable for a new lawn.

SEEDING. The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed required is five pounds per thousand square feet. Skimping on seed in quality or quantity is costly in time and labor. A well sown lawn checks the immediate introduction and development of weeds. Too much seed retards growth. Choose a calm windless day for sowing. A more uniform distribution of seed is possible with a spreader. Whether sown by hand or spreader, however, sow in two directions, one at right angles to the other. This insures against leaving bare grassless areas.

Rake the seed into the soil lightly or brush it in by dragging some light flexible object over it such as a sack. The seed should be covered by an eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing.

ROLLING. May be properly employed to press the soil firmly around the new seed. Use a light water ballast roller, empty to one third full. Remember the soil becomes compacted if rolled too heavily too often or when wet and sticky. For leveling your lawn whether new or old use top dressing, never a roller.

WATER with a fine spray so the seed bed will not be disturbed. If the normal moisture is enough to keep the lawn just slightly damp try not to water it again until the seed has germinated, but do not let it get dry at any time.

In the Spring

Fine lawns start with very early spring care. Here are some suggestions:

1. **REMOVE** all the winter accumulations of leaves and debris by raking.
2. **APPLY PLANT FOOD** as directed by the manufacturer. If grass has started apply when grass is dry, then soak the lawn to wash the plant food off the blades and into the soil.
3. **RE-SEED** thin and bare spots using about a pound to each 200 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, then cover the seed lightly.
4. **ROLL** the lawn with a lightweight roller when soil is dry enough to prevent compacting.

Fall planting offers many advantages in lawn starting. If you plant in the spring, seed early—long before you begin work on your flower garden, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. Planting delayed until mid-summer can be successful if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding.

During the Summer

1. **MOW** frequently enough to keep grass from exceeding a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch height. Set the mower to cut about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Very close cutting scalps the rough spots and unless done extra-frequently injures the grass by sudden exposure to the sun after it has been shaded by dense growth. Short mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial. They are harmful however if the quantity is so great the grass is smothered and new growth retarded.

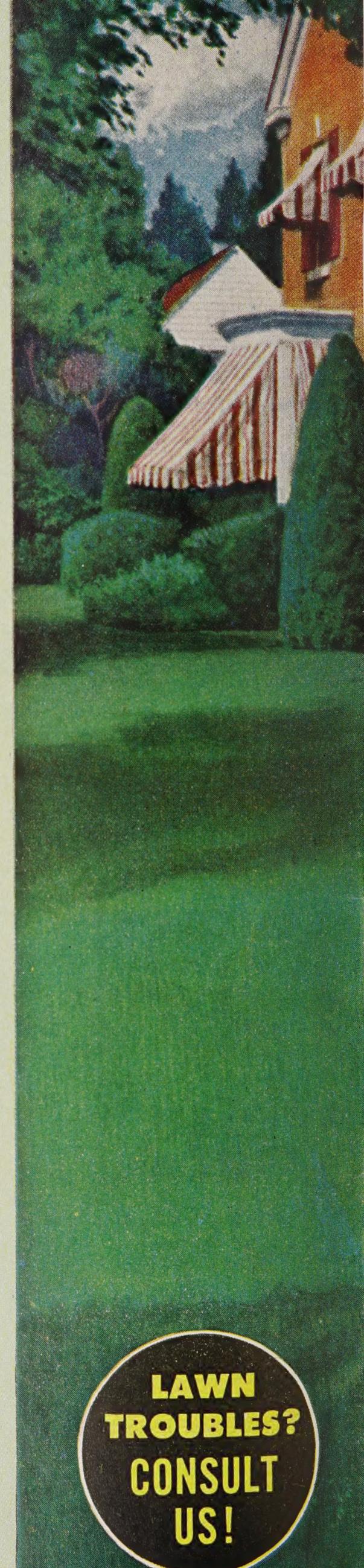
2. **WEED CONTROL** with the many excellent and selective types now available assures weed elimination with the least effort and time. Get those weeds early before they seed or spread and your summer lawn care is considerably easier. Refer to our weed killer selection in the back of our Garden Annual.

3. **WATERING** is a point that depends much on your good judgment. If the turf is dry it is far wiser to soak limited areas to a six to eight inch depth on successive evenings than to sprinkle the whole lawn with a limited supply of moisture that will attract the dry grass roots up to the surface. Water sloping areas more liberally at the top to compensate for drainage losses.

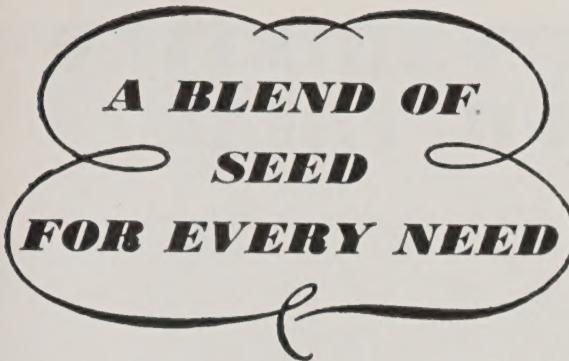
Fall Lawn Care

FEEDING the lawn with a balanced plant food and seeding the bare and thin spots will amply reward your effort the following spring with a sparkling, healthy new growth.

Fall Is A Good Time To Make A New Lawn. During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to flourish without interference.



LAWN
TROUBLES?
CONSULT
US!



A Good Lawn Starts From Good LAWN SEED AND LOCALIZED KNOW HOW

SUNNY GLEN MIXTURE

We confidently believe this formula to be the best available for the average Dayton lawn. Many years of satisfactory performance on many of Dayton's finest lawns should be proof enough of its high quality. SUNNY GLEN is highly recleaned—99.70% weed-free. When ordering, please specify if wanted with or without White Dutch Clover. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

SUN-SHADE DIAMOND

A superfine combination of scientifically picked grasses: extra heavy Kentucky Bluegrass, Creeping Red Fescue, Fancy Red Top Grass, and Astoria Bent Grass. These are all deep rooting permanent grasses and free from any of the coarse grasses.

Sun Shade Diamond was developed for shaded areas, but it will also thrive in full sun. It is 99.75% WEED-FREE! The liberal amount of bent grass in this mixture insures a rich green color and a thick, weed free turf. Lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$27.50; 100 lbs. \$105.00.

SHADY GLEN MIXTURE

A special formula suited to those densely shaded woodsy areas. Contains Creeping Red Fescue, Poa Trivialis, and Red Top Grass blended with Ky. Blue. 99.75% weed-free. Lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 25 lbs. \$25.00; 100 lbs. \$97.00.

TERRACE TURF

Do you have an unsightly, bare backed terrace or hillside on which you have been unable to maintain a turf?

Terrace Turf is designed for just such places as this. Contains quick growing and deep rooted grasses which resist drought and thrive in spite of thin, poor soil conditions.

Terrace Turf may be used in either full sun, or shade. Lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 25 lbs. \$20.75; 100 lbs. \$80.00.

DAYTON SPECIAL

Considerable demand exists for a lawn grass mixture at a lower price than our higher quality formulas. There are locations where the customer feels that low cost of materials is more important than extreme fineness of turf.

To meet this demand, Dayton Special was formulated. It is a good serviceable mixture of high quality, recleaned, tested seeds. Contains Kentucky Bluegrass, Red Top Grass, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$65.00.

SPECIAL PURPOSE GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass—Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn.
Fancy Grade: Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

Superfine Grade: Lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 25 lbs. \$25.00; 100 lbs. \$98.00.

Canada Blue Grass—Similar to the Kentucky Blue, but somewhat coarser. Especially adapted for use in hot dry locations, on hillsides and on thin soils.
Lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 25 lbs. \$20.50; 100 lbs. \$80.00.

Creeping Red Fescue—An extremely hardy type of fine leaved fescue which spreads by creeping on top the ground. Withstands heat and hard wear admirably. Excellent for shade.
Lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$28.00; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

Chewings Fescue—A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth, and hard wear.
Lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00; 25 lbs. \$26.75; 100 lbs. \$105.00.

Poa Trivialis—This is a true shade grass similar in growth and appearance to the well known Kentucky Blue Grass. Not recommended on thin poor soils.
Lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 25 lbs. \$25.50; 100 lbs. \$99.00.

White Dutch Clover—Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the Spring.
Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00; 25 lbs. \$33.50; 100 lbs. \$128.00.

Red Top Grass—Quick growing. Thrives on a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses.
Lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50; 25 lbs. \$18.75; 100 lbs. \$70.00.

Rye Grass, Domestic—A fast growing, short lived grass used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower germinating perennial grasses. Rather coarse in texture.
Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

Rye Grass, Perennial—Considered a better, more lasting nurse grass than the Domestic variety which it resembles.
Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Astoria (Colonial) Bent Grass—An attractive dark green fine-bladed Bent Grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Tests have shown this strain to be best adapted of any of the bents for home lawns. Used in our Sun-Shade Diamond Mixture.
Lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50; 25 lbs. \$40.00; 100 lbs. \$155.00.

Highland (Colonial) Bent—Fine in texture and holds its color well in summer heat. Admirably suited for putting greens and for home lawns.
Lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.50; 25 lbs. \$37.50; 100 lbs. \$140.00.

Seaside Bent—A fine leaved, true creeping bent which makes a beautiful, dense, velvety turf. It is an excellent bent for putting greens or for lawns.
Lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50; 25 lbs. \$40.00; 100 lbs. \$155.00.

SEE PAGE 40 for LAWN FERTILIZERS

Here's How to Figure Seed Requirements

For seeding bare ground 4 to 5 pounds of seed is needed per thousand square feet. In reseeding where some grass is already present, the condition of the turf will determine to a considerable extent the amount needed. Usually, about half as much as for a full seeding is used.

We maintain a complete stock of the various individual grasses and can quote to advantage on any special formulas made up to order.

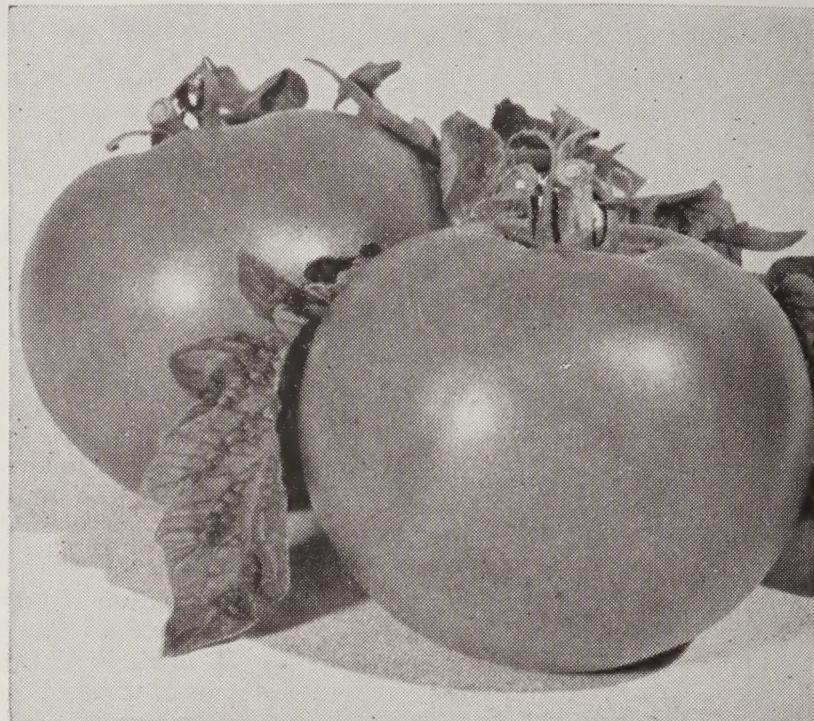
**THE GARDEN STORE
DAYTON, OHIO**

OUTSTANDING VEGETABLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR YOUR TRIAL



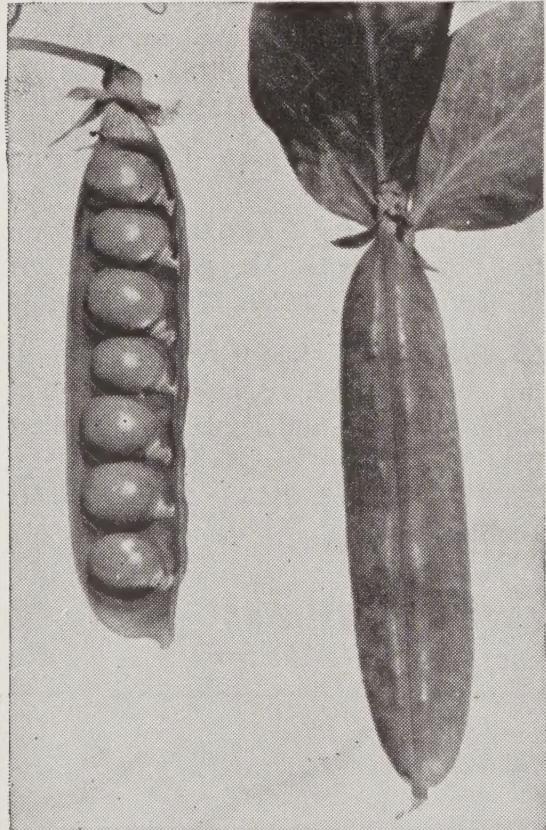
TOPCROP BEAN

An excellent bush bean that won the All American Gold Medal for 1950. It is outstanding for its productiveness. Does well in the home garden, market garden and is excellent for commercial processing. Round, medium, light green pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Maturity in about 51 days.



RUTGERS TOMATO

Year after year the Rutgers tomato consistently retains its popularity. Its' excellent flavor, bright red color, meaty walls and small cells makes it an obvious choice for the home or market gardener. The Rutgers plants are wilt resistant with sturdy stalk and vigorous foliage. Matures in 75 days.

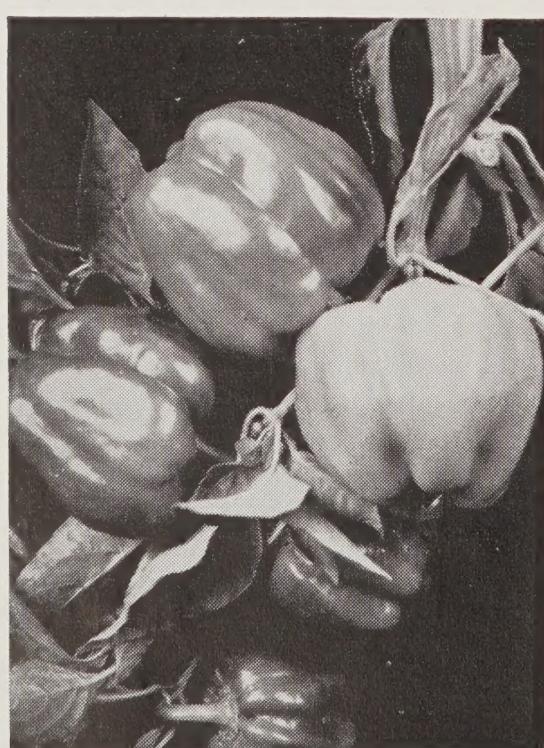


Little Marvel Peas

(Above) Here is a heavy yielding pea. Vines are about 18 inches high. The 3" pods bear 7 or 8 large peas. Pods are square ended, nearly round in diameter and tightly packed. They are very tender and light green in color. A good choice for freezing. 62 days.

Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Here's a bright red skinned, white fleshed, consistently good favorite among radishes. It has a slightly elongated globe shape. It grows to perfection in rich, loose prepared soil. Radish growth should be quick to get that desirable tasty crispness. Radishes left in the ground too long become bitter and pithy. Matures in 24 days.



Calif. Wonder Pepper

(Left) For cooking stuffed, the California Wonder is always a good choice. When chopped, its sweet flavor makes it an excellent addition to salads. It is a prolific grower, each fruit is about 4 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The California Wonder is recommended for the market grower as well as the home gardener. Maturity time is 75 days.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The Symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant in well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. Matures in 49 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat,

light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod — 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " pods almost round. Meaty, stringless and brittle. Medium. Green. 53 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Medal. 51 days.

Tendergreen (fr) — Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green

pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days to maturity.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax (fr)—Stocky, large, strongly productive plants. Pods, golden yellow, tender, stringless. 55 days to maturity.

Sure Crop Stringless—Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

Continued on Next Page

HOW TO GROW BETTER BEANS

Bush Beans

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of furrow, 3" to 4" deep and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of soil over seeds. Press soil firmly over seeds, but do not pack hard. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Keep vines picked to insure a larger bearing period.) Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the

early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

Growing Pole Beans

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 8' apart in the row.)

Anchor well as heavy beanyines blow over easily.

Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Lima Beans

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Plant Lima Beans with the eye down to assist quick germination. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3" apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

BEANS, Continued

TOPCROP BEAN (fr)

All America Gold Medal Winner for 1950. 51 days. One of the outstanding horticultural introductions in recent years. Does well in the home garden, market garden and is excellent for commercial processing. 5½ to 6 inches long, round, medium light green pods. ½ lb. 45c.

Beans, Pole

London Horticultural or Cranberry—Hardy, good climber. 5" pods flat-oval, dark green when young, splashed with red. Slightly curved, stringless, little fiber and very fleshy. 70 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Vigorous, good climbing plants waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Kentucky Wonder (fr) — Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days to maturity.

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Lima, Pole

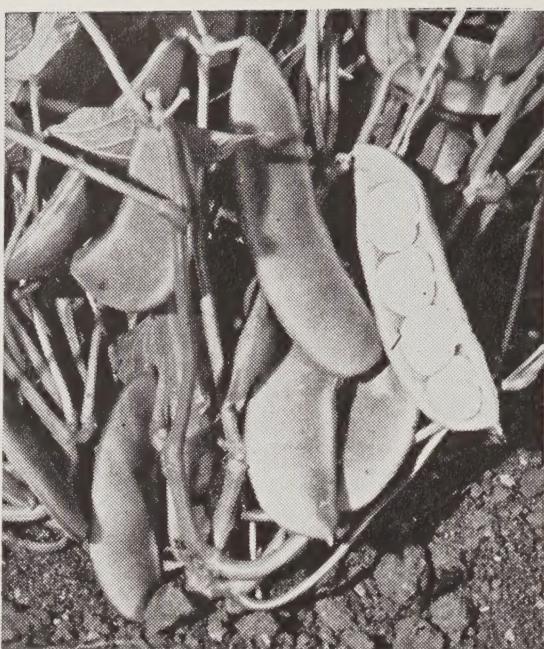
Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.

King of the Garden (fr) — Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.



FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr) — Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days to maturity.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender, blood-red. 58 days.

BEETS, STOCK (Mangel Wurzel)

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows. Plant 2½" to 4" apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.



PICK BEANS YOUNG FOR CHOICE EATING

It pays a home gardener to know some facts about this nutritious food crop, which yields more food for the space occupied than most other vegetables, and which he can eat at their most delicious stage, just before the seeds have begun to mature.

If pods are kept picked so that seed is never matured, the plants will continue to bear as long as they remain vigorous and green. So almost twice as large a yield can be enjoyed, if all pods are harvested when they are at their best, for cooking, canning or freezing.

All the old varieties of beans had stringy, fibrous growths running the whole length of the pods. These strong, tough strings were a

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

Long Island Improved — Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼" to 1½" in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties Edible in 90 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. Easily grown, everywhere. A different, tasty, delicious flavor — cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Yellows Resistant Marion Market—Large, firm round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Yellows Resistant Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Golden Acre — Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

tedious job to remove, so plant breeders got busy many years ago, and began producing varieties of beans in which these "strings" were eliminated. The improved varieties were then called "stringless" beans, easy to break or "snap" into pieces—which accounts for this type of bean being called snap beans.

Pole beans are the heaviest yielders of the family. They are later in season and more tender to cold than bush beans. They should not be planted until the weather is settled and the ground warm. They must be provided with wire or cord to climb, and planted at least six inches apart. Be sure to enrich the soil for beans by applying at least four pounds of plant food for each 100 feet of row.

CABBAGE, Continued

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—The best late variety. Large, round, flat solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties. Tender; fine quality.

Red Variety

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8 lb. heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed 1/2" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days to maturity.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. Edible in 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless (fr)—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Packet, 25c

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them well at the top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days.

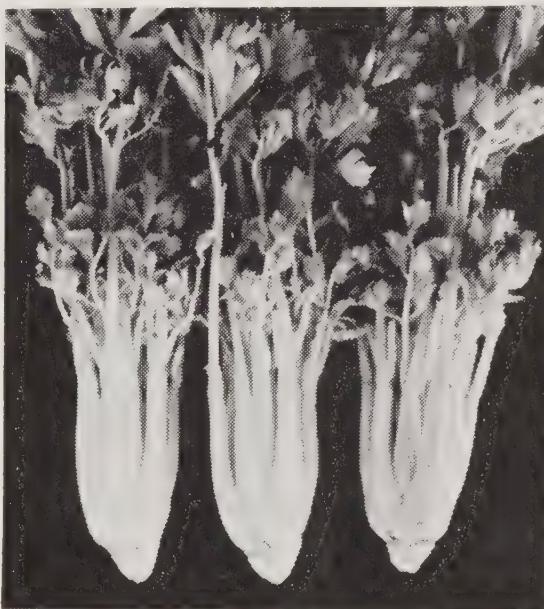
CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days.

CELERY

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds 1/4". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather. If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

COLLARDS

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high, or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SOIL TOO HEAVY IF CARROTS "CORKSCREW"

Heavy, clay soils because of their density resist the downward growth of long, slender rooted vegetables. For instance, Imperator Carrots and Icicle Radishes will twist and bend to follow the lines of least resistance to growth in heavy soil. This unusual appearance is called "Corkscrewing" and it visually indicates lack of soil porosity and humus.

Sand added to heavy soil will assist in relieving density but it should be accompanied with peat moss or one of the new Vermiculite materials. Vermiculite is a sterile type of rock which has been heated and caused

to explode into a highly absorbent substance that is about the size of gravel.

Peat moss is a selected, organic material formed years ago by the growth and decay of various aquatic plants. It, too, relieves soil density as well as supplying organic material and contributing to the formation of humus. It also binds and increases moisture holding capacity in sandy soil and acts as a reservoir for soluble plant food.

Both Vermiculite and peat moss absorb moisture during wet periods and hold it for the plant roots when they need it during dry weather.

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Plant on north side of garden or so late summer shade from your corn does not retard growth of other nearby vegetables. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 or 3 stalks to a hill. Space several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, sucking often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is only done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So don't detassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

Hybrids

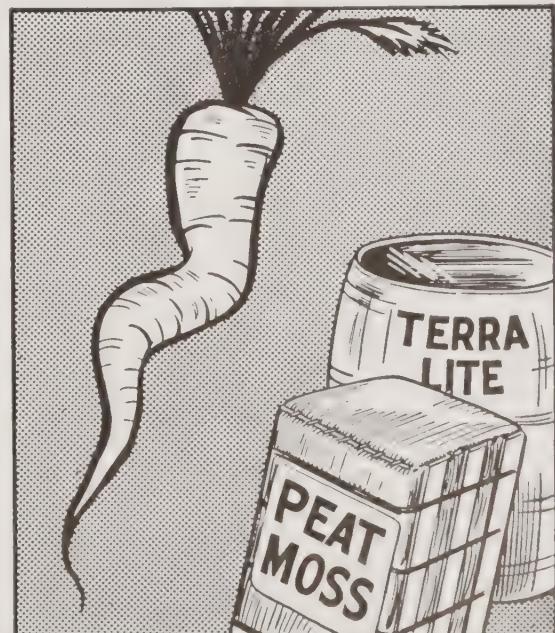
We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana (fr)—1940 All-America. Ears 7 1/2 to 8-in., well-filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt. 87 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days to maturity.

Continued on Next Page



SWEET CORN—Continued

Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-blackseed. Ears are 7 to 8-in. long, 8 straight rows. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

Stowell's Evergreen — White. Large ears about 8" long. Big kernels. Very sweet. Good late variety. 93 days.

POP CORN

South American or Yellow Dynamite

—Rich, creamy, yellow, smooth and round kernels, which pop double size of others. Ears 8 to 9-in. long. Vigorous grower. 115 days.

Hybrid Pop Corn

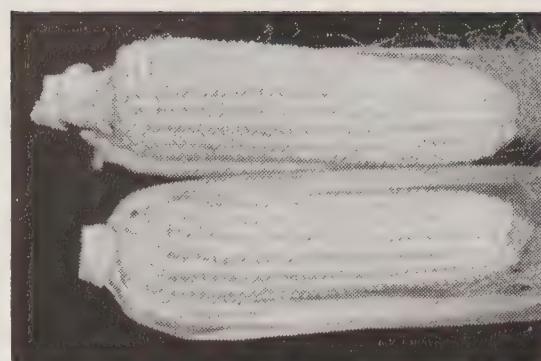
You will be delighted with hybrid pop corn. Yields are terrific; every plant produces corn with satisfying, big ears, with uniform popping ability. ASK US ABOUT THESE HYBRIDS!

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinate with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, rounded at ends.

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944. All-America Selections. Dark



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

green, white spine cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune — Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well and is highly resistant to disease. Edible in 66 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. Matures in 70 days.

Marketer—Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy-white flesh. 7¾-in. long 2¾-in. diameter.

National Pickling—Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. Edible in 55 days.

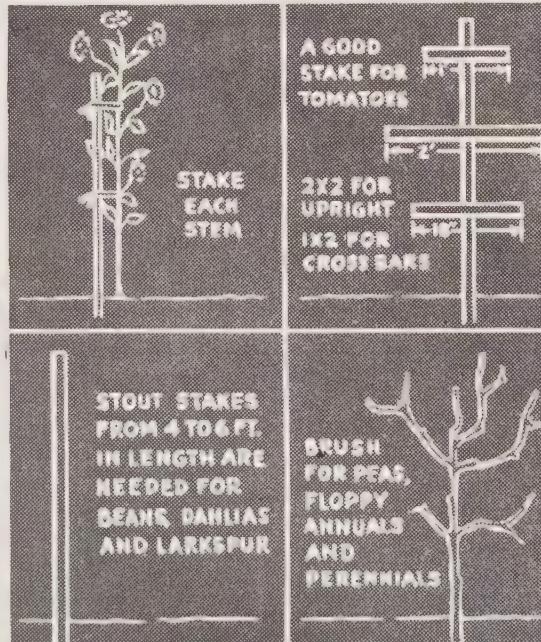
Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-American Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

New Hampshire Hybrid—Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low on the bush.



ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to stand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine or raffia. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry and avoid rotting.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Up-right growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen) Every garden has a place for herbs in the vegetable garden or for their ornamental appearance in the flower garden.

Anise—An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants 14". Matures in 75 days.

Basil—Sweet — Annual; Ht. 12" to 18". Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

Borage—Annual; Ht. 12-18". Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks. 80 days.

Caraway—Biennial; Ht. 18-24". Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves and shoots used for flavoring salads. 70 days to maturity.

Coriander—Annual; Ht. 24-30". Seeds used for flavoring and in candy and to mask taste of medicine. 75 days.

Chives—Perennial; Ht. 6". Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc. 80 days to maturity.

Dill—Annual; 2' to 3'. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days.

Continued on Next Page

STAKING PROTECTS . . .

Properly staked plants insure an orderly garden. Lack of proper staking means that you are reasonably sure to have some wrecked and messy beds later in the season. A heavy rain or wind storm is likely to knock over tall and heavy foliage plants which naturally have stems not sufficiently sturdy to stand up under such circumstances.

Careful tests have shown that on a given ground area more tomatoes can be grown on plants pruned to a single stem and tied to a stake or fence, than in any other way. They ripen earlier, too, and in many ways this method is best for the small vegetable garden.

Keeping tomato plants pruned and tied needs constant attention. At the joint where each leaf grows on the main stem, a branch will develop, and this must be cut or pinched

. . . INCREASES YIELD

off before it is four inches long, otherwise its removal may weaken the plant.

Delphiniums are the first plants in the garden to show the need for staking. The heavy spikes of bloom on these stately perennials make them singularly susceptible to destruction by winds or heavy rains. Stake them before the buds start to open.

Gladiolus with heavy spikes of bloom are likely to need stakes. Lilies and iris of the taller types also need this assistance. Tall African and French marigolds are tipped over by wind or rain and become a jungle. Staking would have saved them.

The first requisite of good staking is that the stakes should be strong and capable of holding up the plant, but as unobtrusive as possible. Green painted stakes are least conspicuous.

HERBS, Continued

Fennel, Sweet—Biennial; Ht. 2' to 4'. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring. 60 days to mature.

Margoram, Sweet—Annual; Ht. 1' to 2'. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. 70 days.

Rosemary—Perennial used as annual; 2' to 4'. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

Sage—Perennial; Ht. 14" to 16". Used for seasoning either fresh or dried. Matures in 75 days.

Thyme—Perennial; Ht. 8" to 12". Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days to maturity.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch—Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Use as a vegetable and for ornament. Exceptionally uniform. 55 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather. Must be used when young. Woody when old.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems, leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

WHAT THE GREAT SAY...

George Washington's notebooks are replete with observations to improve his gardens and farms. "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture," he states. On soil fertility, conservation, and crop rotation, George Washington's observations are as fresh as though written yesterday.

Poets and militarists alike all through the ages have recognized the importance of gardening and the healthful outdoor life it affords.

When you have a garden
You have a future
And when you have a future
You are alive.—Frances Hodgson Burnett

God Almighty first planted a garden. And, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures.

—Francis Bacon



IMPERIAL No. 847

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety. Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rotted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

Heading or Cabbage

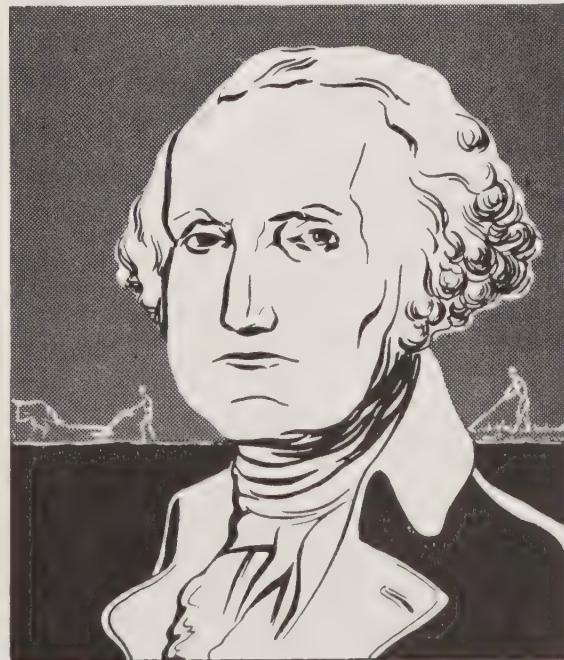
Bibb—Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to yellow.

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact, heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium, solid.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial No. 347 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid.



Does well in hot weather, and is resistant to tip burn. Hardy. 83 days.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. Edible in 85 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting. 43 days to maturity.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

(SEE BEETS, STOCK)

MELONS

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOUPE
Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

Bender's Surprise—Similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days to maturity.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. 4 lbs. 86 days.

Continued on Next Page

ABOUT TILLING THE SOIL

A farm, however large, is not more difficult to direct than a garden, and does not call for more attention or skill.—Thomas Jefferson.

I am glad to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vainglory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—George Washington.

You can't forget a garden
When you have planted seed.
When you have watched the weather
And know a rose's need.—Louise Driscoll

Oh Adam was a gardener and God who made him sees
That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees.—Kipling.
As for the leaves that in the garden bloom
My love for them is great, as is the good
Dealt by the eternal hand, that tends them
all.—Dante.

MELONS, Continued

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. Edible in 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small with rather large red cavities. Nearly round. 2½ lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. 92 days to maturity.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Cole's Early—An early variety for the North. Medium size fruit, short oval with alternate dark and light green stripes. Pink-red flesh, black seeds and tender rind. 75 days.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens, and for salads.

**OKRA**

Fordhook Fancy—Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges. 50 days.

Southern Giant Curled—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days to maturity.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra. 50 days.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. Edible in 68 days.

**ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

Yellow Varieties

Yellow Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days. **Yellow Globe Danvers**—An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. Matures in 110 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days to maturity.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant seeds right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Red, White, Yellow

THESE GREENS HELP WIN FAME FOR YOUR SALADS

Home gardeners have a wonderful opportunity to enjoy tasteful, tempting salads all summer long.

The kind of lettuce you can grow at home—really crisp, fresh leaf lettuce—is the kind every master chef sighs for and can't get. As soon as your soil is workable, plant a row of black Seeded Simpson, or Oak Leaf. Or if you like head lettuce, try Big Boston, a butter-head full-flavored kind you can't buy on the market.

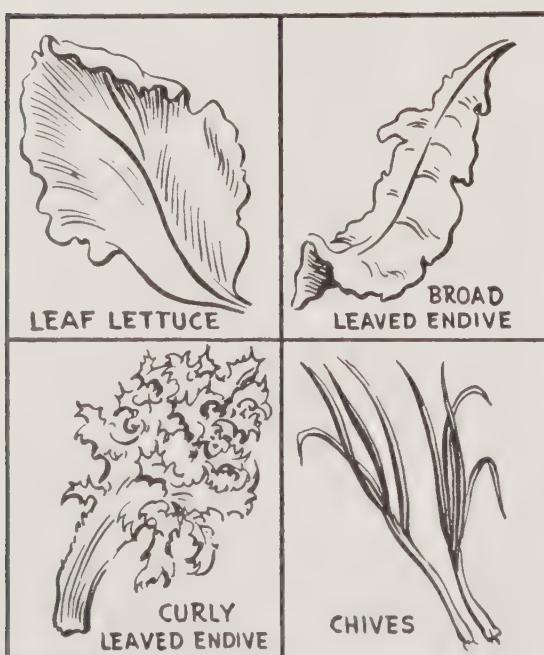
Hot weather is hard on most lettuce, but try Great Lakes: you'll be surprised how well it grows and how slowly it bolts to seed. And you'll be delighted with its good crisp head lettuce flavor.

For a real treat, try Oak Leaf. It combines

the wonderful flavor and quality of leaf lettuce with the productivity and crispness of head lettuce. If allowed to stand, it produces loose heads.

Endive comes in two types, broad and curly leaved. Both have a distinctive flavor. They stand both hot weather and frost. A late sowing should always be made to mature in the fall, when frost improves the flavor.

Chives is a most useful salad vegetable. It is a cousin of the onion of which the leaves are used. They have a delicate onion flavor, just enough to season the salad. Chives grow from seed easily, and a plant lives many years. It bears an attractive lavender flower and is often used as a border along the garden path.



1950 GOLD MEDAL WINNER

SQUASH, Uconn

1950 GOLD MEDAL WINNER

BEAN, Topcrop



TOMATOES, Rutgers



HOME GARDENING GUIDE

HOW

WHEN

WHERE

WHY

SAVE YOUR GARDEN ANNUAL FOR FUTURE USE

On this and succeeding pages of our Garden Annual is the "Home Gardening Guide"—a wealth of information to the beginning gardener as well as the veteran. Here you will find practical everyday facts that will give you a good foundation to better gardening of vegetables and flowers.

You can easily recognize these guide posts by the red head at the top of the page.

Keep your Garden Annual handy. We have planned it to give you information the year round. If you have an unanswered question after consulting the Home Gardening Guide, **come in and ask us personally.** We have a wealth of information and experience in local planting problems—it's yours for the asking.

On Planning Your Garden

No one can fully plan your garden for you, because garden planning is a highly personal, individual matter. Give your own ideas and desires plenty of play—and you'll enjoy your garden more. There are certain absolutely basic facts that apply to all home garden planning.

1—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables, (2) Leaf vegetables, and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

2—On level ground, you can run either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. **On sloping**

ground, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

3—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

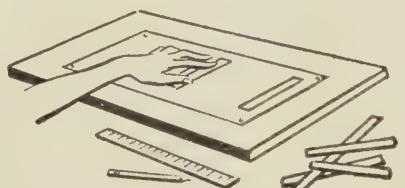
4—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention. **Many gardeners report that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.**

5—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish

and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

6—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

Plan it on Paper First



Study the charts on pages 22 and 23. They will tell how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.



PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

PARSNIP

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Rows should be 15" to 18" apart. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press down soil. Thin out to 4" when plants have made a good start. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy; leave in ground over winter if desired.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. thick at shoulder, 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. Edible in 95 days.

PEAS

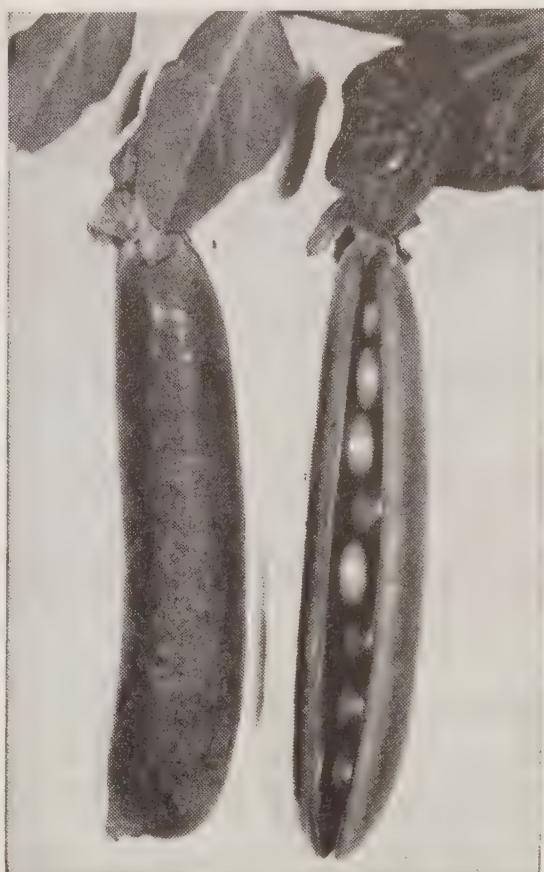
Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight light-green. 3-in pods. Plants 32-in. 69 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr)—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.



THOMAS LAXTON

FREEZONIAN PEA

All America Bronze Medal Winner of 1948. 63 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. The vigorous two and a half feet vines bear an excellent crop of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods well packed with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 15c.

Little Marvel (fr) — Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. Edible in 62 days.

Thomas Laxton (fr)—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Hundredfold or Laxtonian — Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pods. 62 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days to maturity.

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

Ruby King — All-America, bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet and mild. 60 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Continued on Next Page

CHILDREN'S GARDEN EDUCATIONAL (Patience Saving)

Children are natural born garden lovers and with just a little help and guidance from you this spring they can enjoy the thrill of their own garden.

Having a garden of their own will not only teach children how to take care of things, but will give them a greater appreciation of Nature, when they watch the cycle of seed to tiny green shoot to flower or vegetable.

When you are cultivating your family garden this spring, set aside a special plot for the children. Pick a well drained, sunny location near your own garden. A plot eight or ten feet square is adequate.

When choosing flowers for their garden, think first of annuals, as they are fast growing, long lasting and don't require much special work.

A good selection might include Marigolds, Zinnias, Nasturtiums, Cosmos and Bachelor Buttons.

For their vegetables, they can have a bountiful garden with Beans, Beets, Carrots, Leaf Lettuce, Radishes and Parsley.

By choosing such fast growing flowers and vegetables, you'll find that the children's interest won't lag—nor their appetites, when they see THEIR vegetables on the table!



PEPPERS, Continued

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

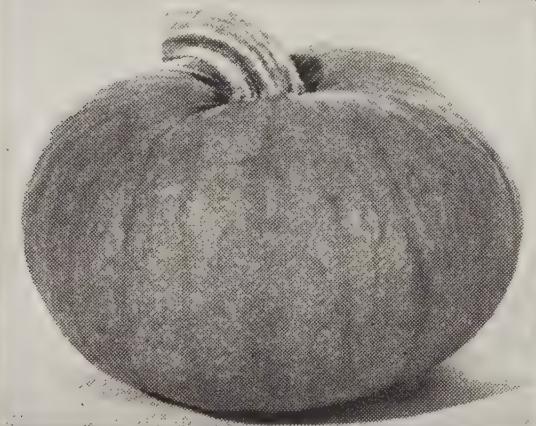
Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. Matures in 70 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but good quality. 120 days.



Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.



FRENCH BREAKFAST

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days to maturity.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., White, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Celestial or Chinese White Winter—White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder. 60 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9-in. long, slightly tapered. Edible in 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Top-shaped. 3" to 4". Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. 56 days.

RUTABAGA

(SEE TURNIP)

HERBS ADD SPICE TO GARDENING AND TABLE

Herbs are again becoming an important crop in the garden.

Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasty in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavender flowers are interesting. The leaves are famous for use in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings.

Every garden has a place for several of the herbs, and many gardens can have interesting herb beds or gardens.

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

SQUASH

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

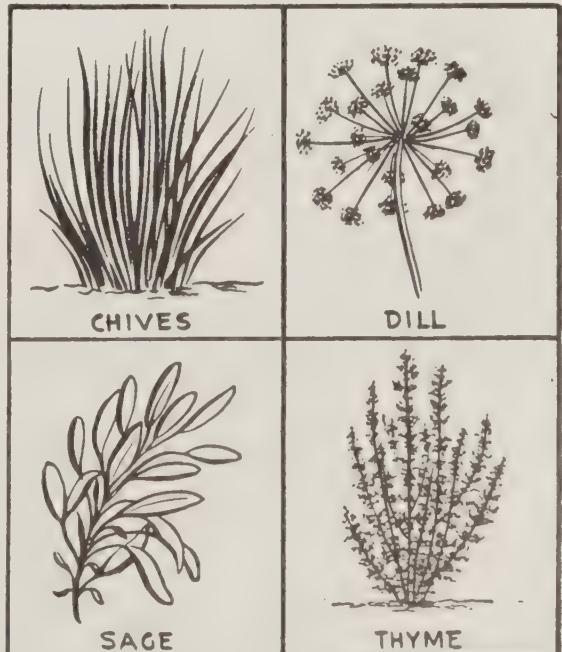
Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages. 56 days to maturity.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

(Continued on Page 17)

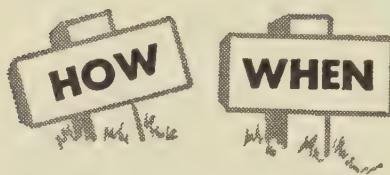




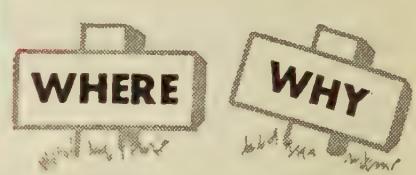
CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best



LETTUCE, Early Curled Simpson

ONION, (left) Southport White
Globe and Yellow Globe Danver

HOME GARDENING GUIDE



On Growing Seedlings

DON'T BEGIN too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting. Most homes are too dark, so don't try to grow seedlings unless you can do it in a sunny window that gets direct sunshine for at least six hours. Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ clean sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ compost, leaf mould or other well-rotted organic matter. Make very shallow rows of furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row. For most plants, a temperature of 70 degrees is a good compromise.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray **lightly** two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days. In transplanting, set the plants firmly by pressing on both sides of the stem with forefinger and thumb. If not firmed thoroughly, seedling may be killed by being hung with an air space underneath.

Pointers on Transplanting

The value in transplanting vegetables is that it saves considerable time because the germination and young growth periods are skipped and your harvest can be made in a much shorter growing time. Transplanting causes considerable shock to the plant. The root disturbance and readjustment to its new environment can be minimized if the plants are carefully handled.

Always try to save as many leaves and roots as possible. It is better to allow the transplant to wilt slightly than to remove leaves. **Removing leaves slows up the manufacture of plant food that will help the plant recover.**

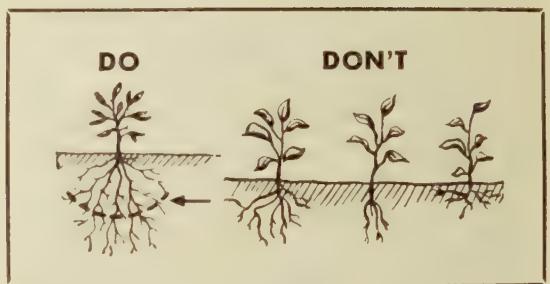
In selecting your seedlings remember they should be medium green in color, not too tall, and leaves should be free from spots or dead areas. Do not use seedlings that are red or purple in color, or show signs of yellowing except in the case of celery.

Tomato, eggplant, and pepper plants are tender and should not be set out before danger of frost is past. **Cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi** are less tender but it is not safe to set them out much before the frost-proof date.

When soil is sufficiently moist so a ball of soil can be retained around each individual root there is less chance of injury

or of air pockets being left around roots. Use a trowel. (**It is important that roots be kept in close contact with soil so they can get moisture.**)

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.



Transplant in cool, cloudy weather or at evening or early morning.

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we **sprinkle** a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking.

On pages 26 and 27 you will find methods of construction of seed boxes, hot beds and cold frames to handle your seedlings.



CABBAGE, Golden Acre



CABBAGE, Danish Ballhead

SQUASH, Continued**Fall and Winter Varieties**

Butternut—Deep buff-colored, bottle-shaped fruits. Smooth, hard shell. Solid fine textured flesh, that is deep yellow, dry, sweet, with excellent flavor. 12-in. long, upper or neck section 3½-in. diameter. 85 days.

Golden Hubbard—An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Dry, deep orange flesh of fine quality.

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash. Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines or Acorn (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

UCONN SQUASH

All American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. A highly productive squash of the "Table Queen" or "Des Moines" type. Bushy plants, about three feet in diameter that do not have the rambling characteristics of most squashes. Here is an excellent keeper whose dark green shell holds a bowl of flavorful, golden flesh. About 5 inches in diameter when fully ripe. Pkt. 15c.

SWISS CHARD

(SEE BEETS, LEAF)



PONDEROSA

FEEDING IMPROVES QUALITY AND YIELD!

By feeding their vegetables adequately, home gardeners can not only enjoy increased yields, and higher quality, but can reduce substantially the work involved in gardening. Expense of feeding plants remains partially at its prewar figure.

To apply, stretch the line to mark the row in which seeds are to be planted. Then not less than two inches away on either side, make a furrow four inches deep. Pour plant food into each furrow at the rate of one pound (or pint)

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak — Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days to maturity.

Bonny Best — Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, scarlet. 73 days.

Earliana — Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick; smooth fruit. 66 days.

John Baer — Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee — Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe — Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Oxheart — Plant open, spreading. Moderately productive. Fruits large, roughly heart shaped, pink, meaty and of mild flavor. 90 days.

Ponderosa — One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard's Scarlet Topper — Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners. Early.

for 50 feet, and cover it with earth. Then make the drill in which seed are to be sown and proceed with planting as usual.

The standard application of a balanced plant food for evenly distributed area coverage is 4 pounds per 100 square feet (a space 10x10 feet square). You may figure one pound per pint, so an area 10 by 10 ft. requires two quarts. One quart will feed 50 square feet and one pint 25 square feet.

Rutgers — Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale — An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

Stone Improved — Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days to maturity.

Valiant — Plant sparse and open. Fruits large for an early variety, globe shaped and of bright scarlet color.

Small Fruited — Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and for finest texture.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly — Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr) — Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf — Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

Foliage Turnip

Seven Top or Winter Greens — For greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. 50 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop — Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.



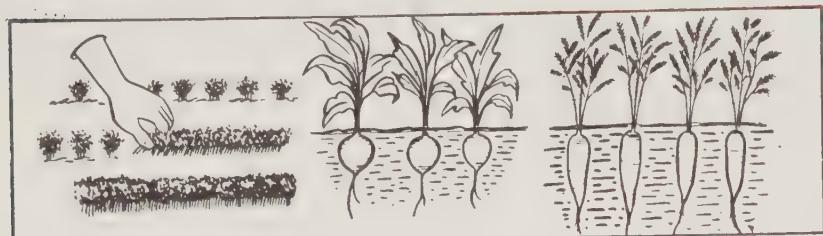
HOW

WHEN

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

WHERE

WHY



Steps in Thinning Plants

For best results, thinning should be done gradually. In case of a crop which grows best when the plants stand four inches apart, do not at first thin it to one plant for each four inches.

It is foolish to discard all excess plants prematurely when accidents, insects or disease may destroy many which are left. If thinning is done by stages as the plants grow, they will finally stand at the optimum distance from other, and there will be small chance of vacant spaces in the row.

Lettuce plants, thinned to stand an inch apart, will soon reach a size when alternate plants can be removed to make a salad; and this process may be continued until the spacing is right for the remaining plants to mature.

Carrots may be thinned the first time when they are thick as a pencil; and a dish of the thinnings will give those who have never eaten such tiny carrots before, a new idea of this vegetable.

Beets may be allowed to grow until about six inches tall, when their roots have just begun to swell.

Steps in Growing Sweet Corn

Sow seed in hills 3' to 4' apart each way, about 5 seeds to the hill. Don't do your planting until the ground is warm. For good supply, plant 3 times 3 weeks apart.

To sow hills, stretch a line, just as you would for a seed drill, and along this mark the location of the hills at the proper intervals.

Scoop out a shallow depression and mix with the soil at its bottom a quantity of plant food. Mix the plant food thoroughly and cover it with fresh soil, almost filling the hole; then sow the seed and cover with light soil, which can be depended upon not to form a crust before the seeds have sprouted.

Thin out to 3 strong plants in each hill when 5" high. Light



dressing of nitrate of soda previous to or during rain will hasten the growth of young plants.

Working the soil is extremely important to good growth. Hoe at least weekly until 3' high. Do not work so close to the plant as to endanger the roots.

Staking and Fertilizing Tomatoes



To continue growth to the main shoot trim lower leaves as plant grows (see Illustration 1 at left). Don't let the plants develop like the second one at the left. And it's well worthwhile to stake and tie the plants, as in Illustration 2.

Don't use poultry manure in growing tomatoes: It forces long, sappy growth with practically no fruit. If you do use animal fertilizers on tomatoes, be sure to balance them by adding superphosphate and muriate of potash: otherwise fruit may be poor. The best plan of feeding is to use balanced plant food for a side dressing, applying it regularly as the plants grow.



PEAS,
Laxton's Progress



PEPPER,
California Wonder

CANTALOUE
Rocky Ford



CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

HOW**WHEN**

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

WHERE**WHY**

Best Times To Harvest

Beans should be tender, from half to three fourths of the mature size. They should snap easily with no fibers or strings.

Lima Beans are at their best just as the lower end of the pod shows a faint tinge of yellow.

Beets can be used at any time. The young plants are fine for greens. When the roots are large enough to handle they may be used separately. Beets are best when less than 2 inches thru.

Carrots can be used from finger size up. Flavor and tenderness begin to deteriorate in most varieties when they grow larger than 1½ inches across.

Corn is sweetest when in the milk stage. This can be recognized by the silk turning brown and dry and the cob leaning away from the stalk. When lightly squeezed there is a springy feel to the ear.

Cucumbers make the best salads when the seeds are still immature. The fruits are best if they are about ¾ of the mature length.

Melons should be vine ripened for real flavor. This can be told when the stalk starts to separate from the fruit. The blossom end should have a soft, springy feel when pressed.

Peas are sweetest just as the seeds reach mature size. This can be learned by pressing the pods lightly. If the seeds feel about the same size as the ones you planted, and the pod is a bright green it is ready for picking. Pods do not always develop every

seed so pick the pods when the largest seeds are ready.

Leaf crops for salads are best harvested in the cool of the day. They should be protected from drying immediately. Salad crops picked when slightly wilted do not regain the same crispness and flavor as when picked moist with dew.

Radishes may be used as soon as they are big enough to handle. They become quite hot when fully mature or if grown in hot weather. Pithiness is an indication of over-maturity.

VEGETABLE STORAGE

Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by proper storage. It is often cheaper and easier to store than to can them and, with some varieties, the stored quality is better than that of the canned product.

Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

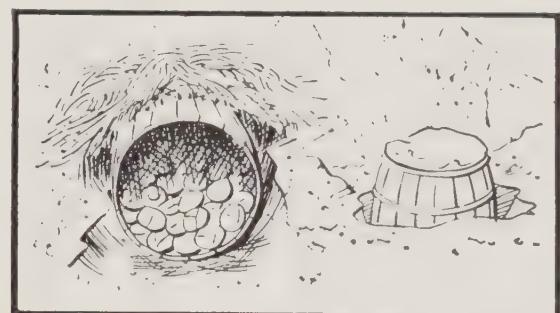
The desirable stage of maturity varies with the crop. Cabbage, onions, squashes and pumpkins will not keep well unless fully matured. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify should not be allowed to become fully matured, as they are likely to become woody.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: cool and moist—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; cool and moderately moist—cabbage and potatoes; cool and dry—onions and dry beans; warm and dry—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

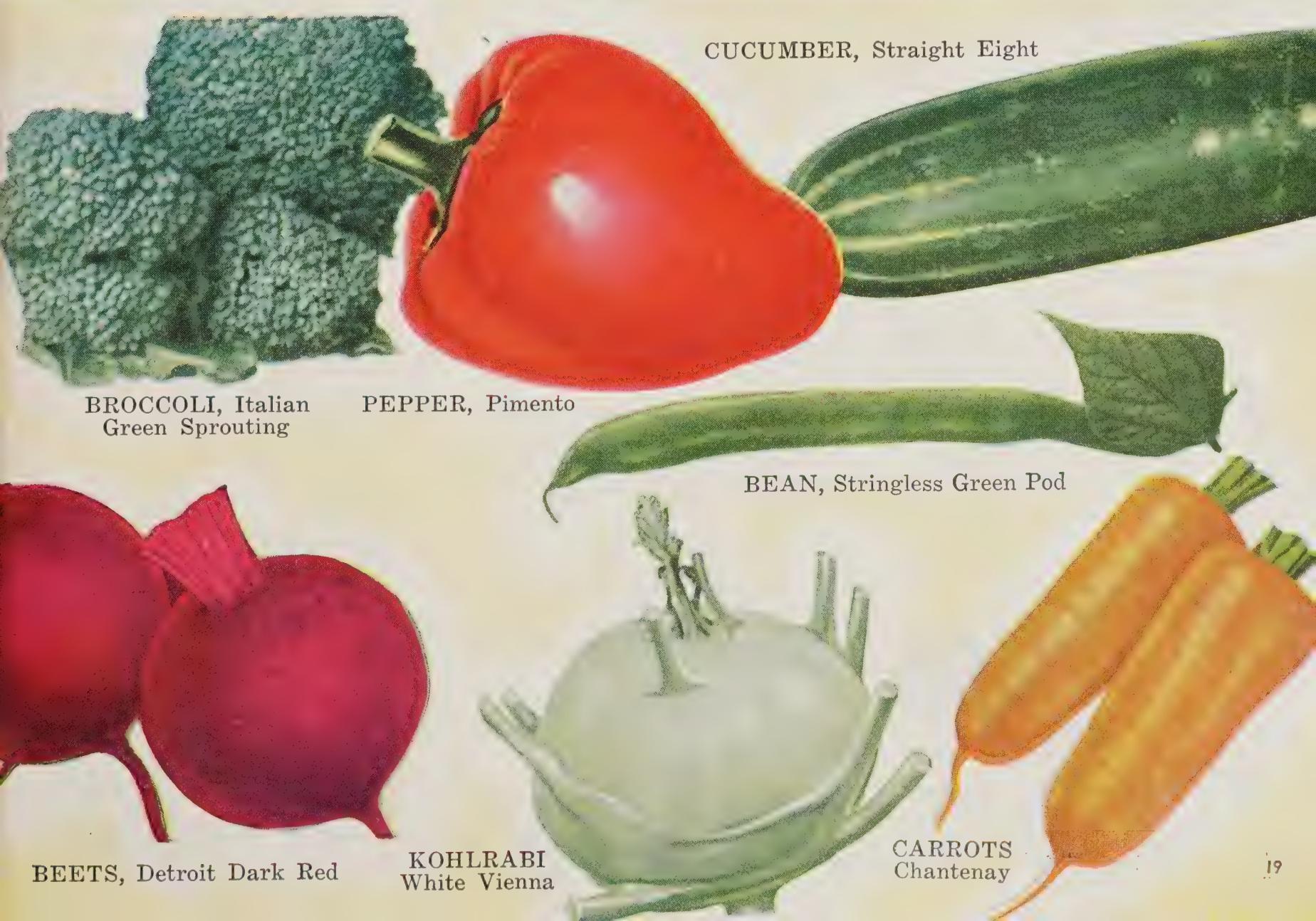
All these except dry beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing, i.e., 32° F. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34°. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.

Temperature can be maintained in a storage cellar by opening and closing windows.

A dirt floor is best and, if humidity is low, water can be sprinkled on the floor. Root crops can be stored in boxes of sand or soil in the basement and kept just moist.



Small quantities of vegetables can be stored outdoors. A handy way is to sink a box or barrel about half its depth in the ground. Put the vegetables in and put on top of them a mattress cover made of burlap bags stuffed with straw. Cover over with a 6-inch layer of clean straw or leaves and then cover this with dirt to hold in place.



BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting

PEPPER, Pimento

CUCUMBER, Straight Eight

BEAN, Stringless Green Pod

BEETS, Detroit Dark Red

KOHLRABI White Vienna

CARROTS Chantenay

EVERY GARDENER NEEDS THESE ITEMS



16" size, 65c doz.; 30" size, \$1.35 doz.;
42", \$1.60 doz.; 66", \$2.65 doz.; 78", \$3.85
doz.

FENCE RODS

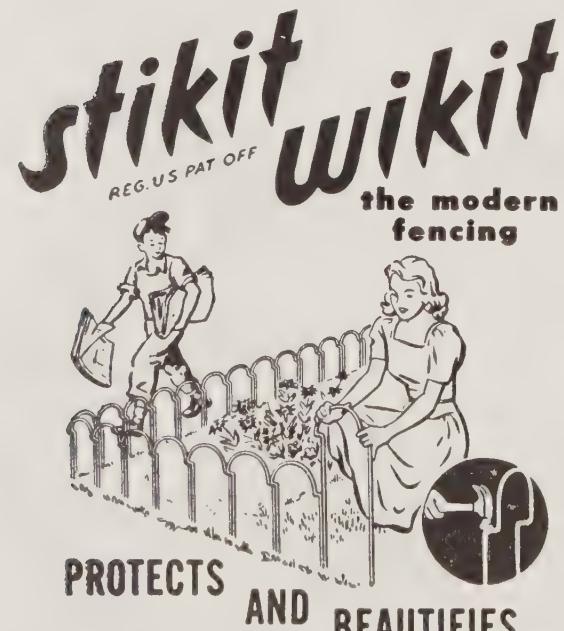
Made of heavy steel wire in green enamel finish. Handy to erect as temporary barriers for new grass seedlings, as flower bed border or as plant supports. Simply run heavy twine or wire through the eyelets. 33" Doz. \$1.80; 100 \$14.00; 48" doz. \$2.30; 100 \$18.00.



G & O WICKETS



Decorative, practical, protective. Economical, too, as they last for years. Dozen \$1.95; 100 for \$15.00.



\$2 40
THE DOZEN

In cartons of two dozen (makes 24 feet of fence)

- (a) Just Hook 'em in—the job's done.
- (b) Supports flowers, vegetables better. (c) Termite and rot proof. No rag ties. (d) Baked in garden green enamel. (e) So simple a child can place. (f) Processed stiff steel of varying thicknesses to suit required support.

BAMBOO STAKES			
	Per Doz.	100	1000
12-inch	9c	\$.55	\$4.75
18-inch	12c	.75	6.50
24-inch	18c	1.00	8.50
36-inch	25c	1.50	13.00

TWIST-EMS (in bulk) for Commercial Users.

	8"	12"	16"
250	\$.60	\$.90	\$ 1.20
1000	2.00	3.00	4.00
5000	8.50	12.75	17.00
10,000	16.00	24.00	32.00

"EVERLASTING" ZINC

GARDEN MARKERS

A plant marker which is neat and unobtrusive, yet effective and permanent. Non-rusting aluminum wire standards with pure zinc name plates. Use both sides if needed.



NO. 10 VITA-BANDS

This is a medium weight nutrient-treated band designed for growing all kinds of plants.

Per 25	100	500	1000
2x2½"	25c	\$.75	\$3.00
2½x3"	33c	1.00	3.85
3x3"	40c	1.20	4.65
4x4"	55c	1.75	6.75

NEPONSET PAPER POTS

Round waterproof paper pots for growing plants. Ideal for transplanting into and for shipping.

Per 25	100	500	1000
2½"	30c	\$1.10	\$4.35
3"	35c	1.15	4.50
3½"	40c	1.25	4.75
4"	45c	1.50	5.75
	55c	1.75	6.75

WOOD PLANT MARKERS

Per 25	100	500	1000
3½" tree labels	15c	\$.45	\$1.90
5x5¾"	15c	.40	1.75
6x5¾"	15c	.45	1.90
8x5¾"	20c	.60	2.75
8x7¾"	30c	1.00	4.00
10x7¾"	35c	1.15	4.75

Wood Label Pencil—Each 15c; Dozen \$1.50.

WOOD SEED FLATS

Made of enduring white cedar. Comparable to cypress in lasting qualities. 14x20x3¾ inside.

Set Up	K. D.
Each	\$.70
5	3.25
10	6.00
25	13.50
100	49.00

METAL SEED STARTER

Sub-irrigated water-tight steel tray, 12x14" complete with drain plug and sub-tray. Rust-resistant; guaranteed for 5 years. Each \$2.50.

"NOBLE" ELECTRIC SEED STARTER

Electrically heated and thermostatically controlled seed starter and plant grower. Hard rubber tray 11x14" may be placed any place convenient. Guaranteed. Each \$10.00.

POTTING SOIL

Sterilized potting soil combined with Vermiculite, sand and manure. Suitable for African violets or any other flower or vegetable plants. 2-lb. pkg. 25c; 30-lb. bag \$1.00.

TWIST-EMS PLANT TIES

Just a simple twist of the wrist and the plant is tied!

Strong, waterproof, dark green tapes, wire reinforced. Fine for tying up annuals and perennials, vines or vegetables. Nice for arranging flowers—also for bunching vegetables. 100 in a box. 8" size 25c; 16" size 30c box; 250 ft. roll \$1.00.

TWIST-EMS (in bulk) for Commercial Users.

	8"	12"	16"
250	\$.60	\$.90	\$ 1.20
1000	2.00	3.00	4.00
5000	8.50	12.75	17.00
10,000	16.00	24.00	32.00

"EVERLASTING" ZINC

GARDEN MARKERS

A plant marker which is neat and unobtrusive, yet effective and permanent. Non-rusting aluminum wire standards with pure zinc name plates. Use both sides if needed.

Doz.	25	100
Style "A"	60c	\$1.20
Style "B"	15c	.30
Style "C"	60c	1.20
Style "D"	40c	.80
Style "E"	65c	1.30
Style "H"	35c	.70

REFILLS

Style "A"	25c	.50	1.75
Style "C"	15c	.30	1.15
Style "E"	33c	.65	2.40

Special Pencil for above
Each 15c; dozen \$1.50

FLYING DISK

SCARE Birds and Animals Away

Amazing protection for newly planted seeds, berries, tender seedlings, fruit trees, etc. Made of shining aluminum. FLYING DISKS spin and whirl madly in all directions—give blinding reflections and weird jingling, crackling sounds—to scare birds and animals away. Easily strung across area to be protected—or from branches of fruit trees and vines.

10 FLYING DISKS with complete instructions, only 25¢



PLANTING BY THE

MOON

1951 MOON PHASES and POSITIONS

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For them, we show here all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this complete and up-to-date chart for those who want it.

Zodiac Signs and their influence

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The tables at right show when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● 1st QUARTER MOON, INCREASING—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

☽ 2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

◎ 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

☾ 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
1 ☽ . . 0:00a 2 ♀ . . 9:53a 4 ♈ . . 11:35p 6 ♉ . . 11:31a 8 ☽ . . 11:39a 10 ♈ . . 2:00p 12 ♈ . . 8:11p 15 ♈ . . 6:13a 17 ♊ . . 6:37p 20 ☽ . . 7:04a 22 ☽ . . 6:09p 25 ♀ . . 3:24a 27 ☽ . . 10:44a 29 ♀ . . 4:00p 31 ♈ . . 7:15p	2 ♀ . . 8:52p 4 ☽ . . 10:05p 7 ♈ . . 0:33a 9 ♉ . . 5:48a 11 ♈ . . 2:35p 14 ♊ . . 2:19a 16 ☽ . . 2:51p 19 ☽ . . 1:58a 21 ♀ . . 10:40a 23 ☽ . . 5:01p 25 ♀ . . 9:30p 28 ♈ . . 0:48a	2 ♀ . . 3:29a 4 ☽ . . 6:12a 6 ♈ . . 9:48a 8 ♉ . . 3:17p 10 ♈ . . 11:35p 13 ♊ . . 10:38a 15 ☽ . . 11:06p 18 ☽ . . 10:42a 20 ♀ . . 7:38p 23 ☽ . . 1:17a 25 ♀ . . 4:34a 27 ♈ . . 6:41a 29 ♀ . . 8:53a 31 ☽ . . 0:04p	2 ♈ . . 4:45p 4 ♀ . . 11:18p 7 ♈ . . 7:52a 9 ♊ . . 6:40p 12 ☽ . . 7:05a 14 ☽ . . 7:17p 17 ♀ . . 5:02a 19 ☽ . . 11:08a 21 ♀ . . 1:53p 23 ♈ . . 2:40p 25 ♀ . . 3:20p 27 ☽ . . 5:33p 29 ♈ . . 10:15p
Changes ● 7 . . 2:12p ☽ 14 . . 6:23p ◎ 22 . . 10:43p ☾ 30 . . 9:13a	Changes ● 6 . . 1:54a ☽ 13 . . 2:55p ◎ 21 . . 3:12p ☾ 28 . . 4:59p	Changes ● 7 . . 2:50p ☽ 15 . . 11:40a ◎ 23 . . 4:50a ☾ 29 . . 11:35p	Changes ● 6 . . 4:52a ☽ 14 . . 6:55a ◎ 21 . . 3:30p ☾ 28 . . 6:17a
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
2 ♈ . . 5:29a 4 ♈ . . 2:47p 7 ♊ . . 1:51a 9 ☽ . . 2:14p 12 ☽ . . 2:48p 14 ♀ . . 1:44p 16 ☽ . . 9:02p 19 ♀ . . 0:19a 21 ♈ . . 0:43a 23 ♀ . . 0:08a 25 ☽ . . 0:46a 27 ♈ . . 4:10a 29 ♀ . . 10:57a 31 ♈ . . 8:33p	3 ♊ . . 8:03a 5 ☽ . . 8:29p 8 ☽ . . 9:10a 10 ♀ . . 8:44p 13 ☽ . . 5:25a 15 ♀ . . 10:11a 17 ♈ . . 11:23a 19 ♀ . . 10:38a 21 ☽ . . 10:07a 23 ♀ . . 11:54a 25 ♀ . . 5:15p 28 ♈ . . 2:20a 30 ♀ . . 1:51p	3 ☽ . . 2:27a 5 ☽ . . 3:00p 8 ♀ . . 2:35a 10 ☽ . . 0:01p 12 ♀ . . 6:12p 14 ♈ . . 8:59p 16 ♀ . . 9:13p 18 ☽ . . 8:43p 20 ♈ . . 9:33p 22 ♀ . . 1:24a 25 ♀ . . 9:08a 27 ♊ . . 8:09p 30 ☽ . . 8:42a	1 ☽ . . 9:06p 4 ♀ . . 8:17a 6 ☽ . . 5:30p 9 ♀ . . 0:21a 11 ♈ . . 4:29a 13 ♀ . . 6:18a 15 ☽ . . 6:54a 17 ♈ . . 8:20a 19 ♀ . . 11:01a 21 ♈ . . 5:31p 24 ♊ . . 3:28a 26 ☽ . . 3:44p 29 ☽ . . 4:10a 31 ♀ . . 2:58p
Changes ● 5 . . 7:35p ☽ 13 . . 11:32p ◎ 20 . . 11:45p ☾ 27 . . 2:17p	Changes ● 4 . . 10:40a ☽ 12 . . 0:52p ◎ 19 . . 6:36a ☾ 26 . . 0:21a	Changes ● 4 . . 1:47a ☽ 11 . . 10:51p ◎ 18 . . 1:18p ☾ 25 . . 1:02p	Changes ● 2 . . 4:36p ☽ 10 . . 6:22a ◎ 16 . . 9:02p ☾ 24 . . 4:21a
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ☽ . . 11:29p 5 ♀ . . 5:49a 7 ♈ . . 10:10a 9 ♉ . . 1:05p 11 ☽ . . 3:12p 13 ♈ . . 5:24p 15 ♈ . . 8:50p 18 ♈ . . 2:44a 20 ♊ . . 11:50a 22 ☽ . . 11:35p 25 ☽ . . 0:05p 27 ♀ . . 11:01p 30 ☽ . . 7:08a	2 ♀ . . 0:21p 4 ♈ . . 3:47p 6 ♉ . . 6:30p 8 ☽ . . 9:20p 11 ☽ . . 0:47a 13 ♈ . . 5:19a 15 ♈ . . 11:40a 17 ♊ . . 8:26p 20 ☽ . . 7:43a 22 ☽ . . 8:23p 25 ♀ . . 7:59a 27 ☽ . . 4:20p 29 ♀ . . 9:06p 31 ♈ . . 11:18p	3 ♀ . . 0:40a 5 ☽ . . 2:45a 7 ♈ . . 6:23p 9 ♉ . . 11:54a 11 ♈ . . 7:09p 14 ♀ . . 4:16a 16 ☽ . . 3:30p 19 ☽ . . 4:12a 21 ♀ . . 4:32p 24 ☽ . . 2:06a 26 ♀ . . 7:31a 28 ♈ . . 9:18a 30 ♀ . . 9:23a	2 ☽ . . 9:46a 4 ♈ . . 0:21p 6 ♀ . . 5:22p 9 ☽ . . 1:05a 11 ♊ . . 10:55a 13 ☽ . . 10:23p 16 ☽ . . 11:05a 18 ♀ . . 11:50p 21 ☽ . . 10:37a 23 ♀ . . 5:31p 25 ♈ . . 8:22p 27 ♀ . . 8:22p 29 ☽ . . 7:38p
Changes ● 1 . . 6:49a ☽ 8 . . 0:13p ◎ 15 . . 6:35a ☾ 22 . . 10:14a ● 30 . . 7:53p	Changes ● 7 . . 5:59p ☽ 14 . . 6:54p ◎ 22 . . 5:53p ● 30 . . 7:53a	Changes ● 6 . . 1:00a ☽ 13 . . 9:53a ◎ 21 . . 1:59p ● 28 . . 6:04p	Changes ● 5 . . 10:22a ☽ 13 . . 3:30a ◎ 21 . . 8:33a ● 28 . . 5:42a



HOME GARDENING GUIDE



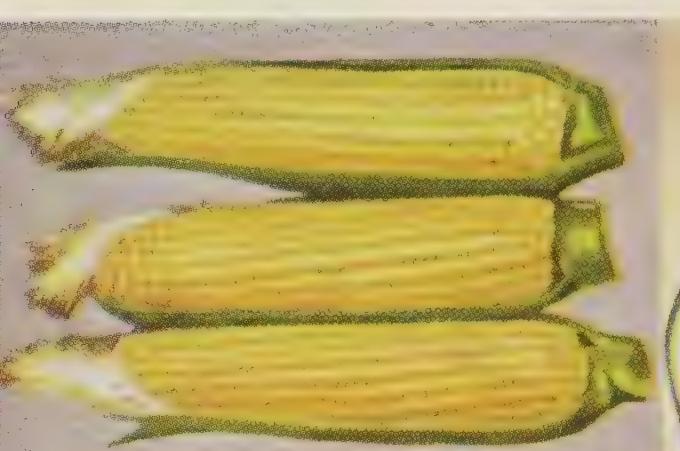
VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTING GUIDE

Following each vegetable listing in the catalog you will find the term of maturity, so you will know how to date your plantings in the matter of time.

Below is a chart to guide you in spacing between plants,

between rows, amount of seed required, etc. With this information you are ready to map out a garden that will make full use of every foot of space. You can also plan your garden for catch cropping, inter-cropping and succession cropping.

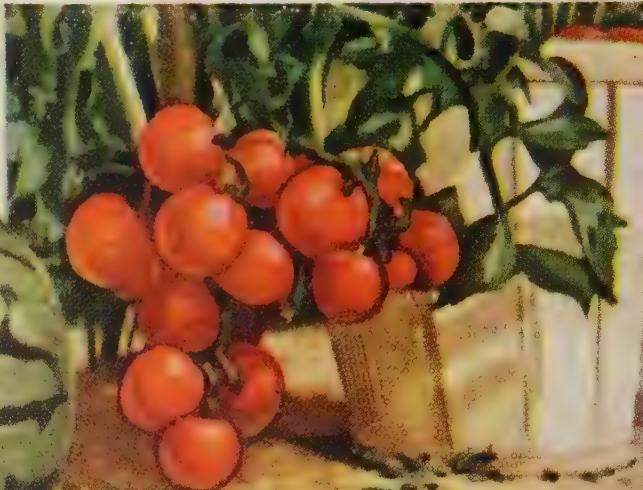
	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart in Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row		Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.	MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.	MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.	OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.	ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.	ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.	PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1		PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head	PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.	PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head	PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head	RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.	RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head	RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk	SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.	SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ears	SPINACH, N. Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit	SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2		SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit	SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit	TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant	TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.	TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head	WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit



SWEET CORN, Ioana



WATERMELON
Dixie Queen



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISH,
Early Scarlet Globe



CAULIFLOWER
Early Snowball



PEAS,
Dark Podded Telephone

PLANTING PLANS

to make your garden more beautiful and more fruitful

To get the most out of your garden, make a complete plan on paper, and keep it as a record to check against in succeeding years.

The right kind of garden plan gives you all these advantages:

1. A succession of fresh vegetables in pleasing variety throughout the season;
2. A succession of bloom in the flower department;
3. A great saving of time and energy, by knowing just what and when to plant, and when to expect to harvest each crop;
4. Seed saved, by knowing just how much you will need;
5. Full use of every foot of soil by succession and companion cropping;
6. A chance to rotate crops on a scientific basis to improve yield and reduce disease and plant infestation.

Secret of Maximum Production

Planning for a steady succession of crops from each row is really a very simple matter of timing. The sample plan below demonstrates the principles of this important idea.

Rows shown in black (first planting) are:

(a) Early crops, which, when harvested, are followed by later crops. (In the 3rd row, for instance, cabbage is planted early in April and harvested in July to make room for late beets.)

(b) Crops which remain in the garden (snap and lima beans, peppers, etc.)

The rows shown in red are:

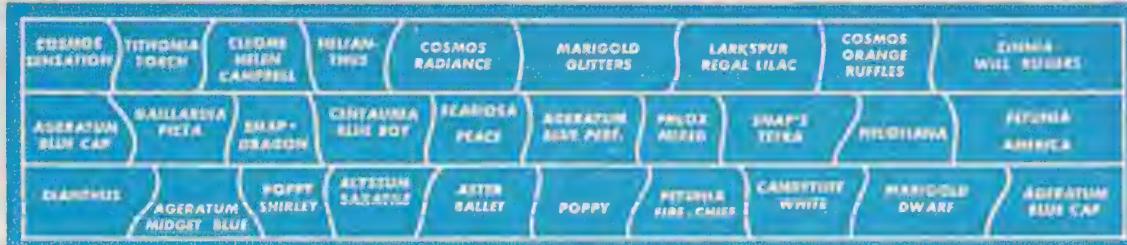
(a) Succession crops that are planted in the same space after the early crops are harvested (fall spinach after onions, winter squash after early beets, etc.).

(b) Companion crops or quick-maturing crops interplanted with slow-maturing crops (onion sets or lettuce, for example, planted between the young tomato plants will be harvested before the tomato vines require the entire space).

Making the Layout

Take a piece of paper—big enough so you can put in all the information you need. (An easy-to-figure scale is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the paper to 1 foot in your garden.) Begin by making a rough diagram.

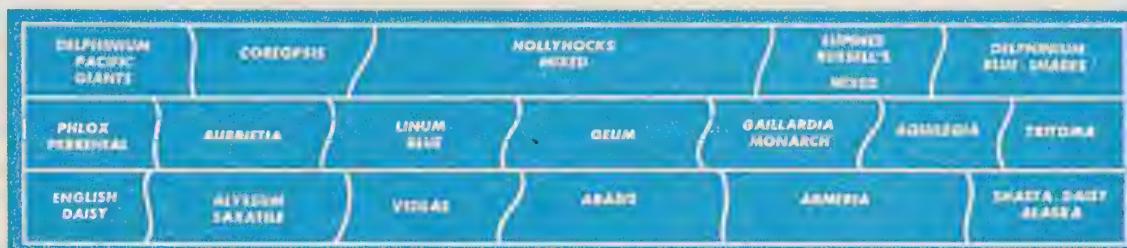
Now, with this rough sketch as a guide, and with a list of the vegetables that your family likes and that you have decided you can grow in your plot, you're ready to begin mapping the actual planting.



PLAN FOR A GARDEN OF ANNUALS (approximately 25 feet long)

Planning the flower garden is fun. Here your skill as a gardener shows its true artistry. Your imagination can focus on flower selections for height, colors, shapes and contrasts. Successfully arranging bushy and sparse plants, shaggy blossoms and the delicate varieties in orderly patterns of beauty is one of the greatest thrills the flower gardener enjoys. The possibilities are endless.

Galvanized wire, staked out flush to the ground, bent and spliced at the intersections is helpful in permanently establishing a plan like the one shown above. Observe how this arrangement places the tall flowers in the back, and the shortest in the foreground. Not only does this provide maximum display of each variety, but cultivation is made easier and with little disturbance to adjoining plants.



A PERENNIAL GARDEN (approximately 25 feet long)

Over each flower listed in the Flower Seed section are shown the height, culture key and whether it is perennial, annual or biennial. By using page 30 as a help you can estimate germination and blooming periods so that a constant succession of blooms or simultaneous blooming can

be planned. The blueprints shown here are "pure" annual and perennial beds. The gardener who transplants perennials and biennials from cold frames or clay pots into annual beds or carefully sows annuals into his perennial beds can improve the over-all plan considerably.



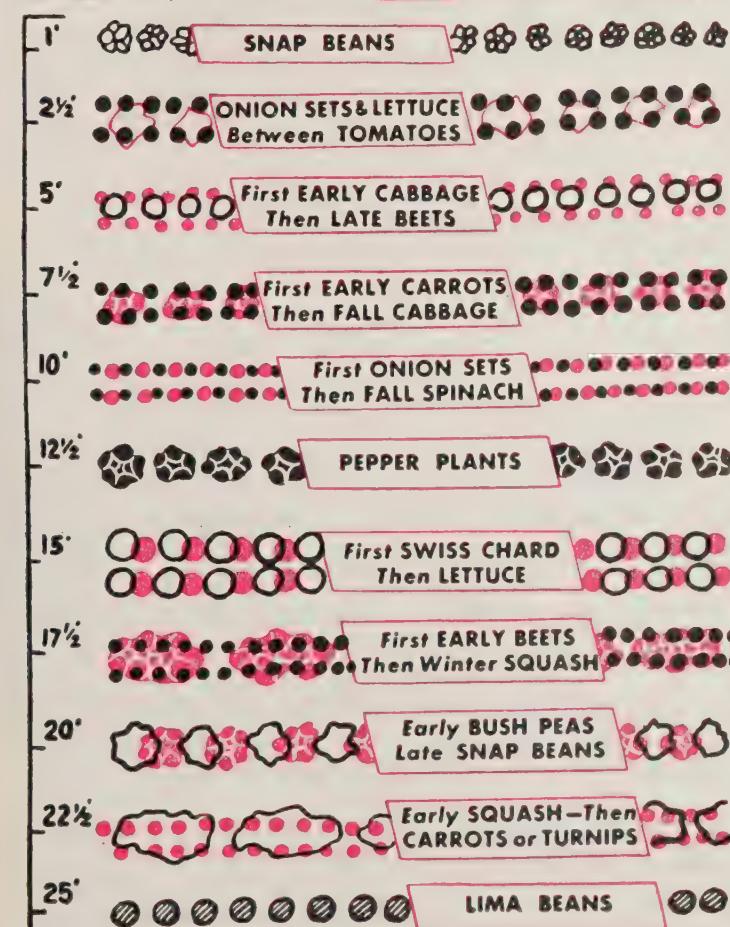
A CORNER
OF PERENNIALS



A CORNER
OF ANNUALS

FIRST PLANTING

SECOND PLANTING



PLAN NO. 2

Row No.

- 1 Mustard
- 2 Garden Cress
- 3 Summer Squash
- 4 Spinach
- 5 Spinach
- 6 Beans—Lima or Green Soy
- 7 Bush Beans followed by late Lettuce
- 8 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 9 Bush Beans followed by Cauliflower
- 10 Late Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 11 Midseason Peas followed by late Cabbage
- 12 2nd early Peas followed by Rutabagas
- 13 1st early Peas followed by Brussels Sprouts
- 14 Carrots, Radishes, followed by Kohlrabi
- 15 Early Beets followed by Carrots, Radishes
- 16 Lettuce followed by late Beets
- 17 Kohlrabi followed by Endive

Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3.

Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3.

PLAN NO. 3

Row No.

- 1 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 2 Green Onions followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 4 Tomatoes interplanted with Peas
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Potatoes or Onion Sets
- 8 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

PLAN NO. 4

- 1 Sweet Corn
- 2 Radishes followed by Sweet Corn
- 3 Tomatoes interplanted with Lettuce
- 4 Early Peas ... mid-season Peas ... late Peas (1/3 row each, planted at 2-week intervals)
- 5 Early Cabbage followed by Turnips
- 6 Beets followed by Cabbage
- 7 Carrots followed by Bush Beans

LIST YOUR NEEDS AND SHOP EARLY

When your plan is complete, make up your list of seeds, plant food, insecticide, etc., and come in early. We'll help all we can. You know, we're just as anxious as you are that your garden shall be a success, and we'll do our part by supplying seeds and all the other things you need to do a good job.

HOW

TO GET THE MOST FROM YOUR GARDEN

PLANTING TO FEED A FAMILY OF FOUR

Have you ever wondered just exactly how much you should plant in your home garden to feed your family. Based on one serving for a family of four, these popular vegetables will take up the following space in your garden. If your family is smaller or larger, you can estimate accordingly.

Lima Beans	2 feet	Carrots	2 feet
Snap Beans	1 foot	Cucumbers	2 feet
Broccoli	2 feet	Onion sets	1 foot
Cabbage	2 feet	Peas	3 feet

Snap beans, for instance, take up 1 foot of space of 1 family portion. How often does your family like snap beans? Once a week? Well, the harvest time for snap beans is about four weeks, so four feet in your garden would satisfy their needs. And so on, with the other vegetables, based on the scale.

This way, and counting on extra footage for canning or freezing, you can decide accurately on the right amount to plant. No waste—no spoilage—and family needs will be amply satisfied.

WHEN TO HARVEST

One of the main advantages the home gardener has is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve.

Sweet corn, and peas, particularly, lose flavor every minute they are picked and the fine sweetness is soon lost. Many vegetables can be harvested at a younger stage in the home garden than is profitable with commercial crops. Beans, carrots, cucumbers, and beets are some of these. Others are harvested when dead ripe and at the peak of flavor as tomatoes, and melons.

SHORT CUTS TO BETTER CANNING

Choose only clean, sound and strictly fresh fruits or vegetables. When packing your jars or tins of canned foods, be careful not to crowd, nor to waste space. *Crowding prevents proper heating, which in turn, causes spoilage.*

There are several ways of processing fruits or vegetables for canning. The two methods most generally used are *water bath canners* and *pressure cookers*. WATER BATH CANNER: Make either a wire rack, or put a piece of wood at the bottom of the canner, to keep the jars $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom. The water should be steaming when the jars are put into the canner. Lower the jars slowly into the water. Processing time is counted from the time the water is actually boiling. *Keep it boiling constantly and at the same rate of speed the whole time the processing is being done.* Remove the jars at the exact time your chart shows, and seal.

PRESSURE COOKERS: All non-acid vegetables should be processed in a *steam pressure cooker*. Place jars on rack in a cooker with 1 to 2 inches of water. *Be sure to leave enough space between jars to allow circulation of steam.*

Adjust and fasten lid securely. Do not close petcock until steam has escaped in a steady stream from 5 to 7 minutes. *The pressure must be kept steady.* Remove from heat when processing time is through and let stand until the gauge is at zero. Open petcock slowly, tilt the lid away from your face. Spread a heavy cloth over the top of the cooker; catch handles of rack through the cloth, and lift out. Seal jars according to direction.

GUIDE FOR QUICK FREEZING

Follow these simple directions accurately for best results when you freeze vegetables from your home garden.

VEGETABLE	PREPARATION	SCALDING
ASPARAGUS	Prepare right after picking. Cut in 1" pieces or 6" spears. Wash.	3 min.
BEANS, Green	Choose only tenderest beans. Break in 1" pieces or slice.	2 min.
BEANS, Lima	Shell, sort for size. Prepare within 2 hrs. after picking.	Young beans 1½-2½ min. 2½ min.
BEETS	Top and peel. Cut in ¼ inch slices or dice in small pieces.	Young beans 1½-2½ min. 2½ min.
BROCCOLI	Soak in salt water ½ hr. Trim, split stalks and heads longwise. Cut in 1" pieces.	Small—3 min. Large—4 min.
BRUSSEL SPROUTS	Select fairly small sprouts.	4 min.
CARROTS	Scrape. Cut in ¼" slices or dice.	3 min.
CAULI- FLOWER	Trim. Break into 1" pieces.	3 min.
PEAS	Use only tender peas. Wash. Prepare in 2 hrs. of picking.	45-60 sec.
RHUBARB	Use tender stalks. Cut into ¾" pieces.	1½ min.
SPINACH	Use tender greens. Wash thoroughly.	1 min.
SQUASH, winter	Use firm, hard rind variety. Bake or steam until done. Scoop out. Place pan in ice water to cool.	none
SQUASH, summer	Cook until done. Do not season.	none
SWEET CORN, on cob	Choose best ears. Wrap separately. Seal ends. Freeze promptly.	7-11 min.
SWEET CORN cut kernels	Scald. Slice corn from cob. Rinse well, drain and freeze promptly.	7-11 min.
TURNIPS	Choose tender, medium size. Wash well and dice in ½" cubes.	2½ min.

HINTS ON QUICK FREEZING

1. Only vegetables of the highest quality are worth your time to freeze. Always select choicest and tenderest. Freezing will not improve quality, but protects the original flavor.
2. Choose vegetables at the correct degree of maturity, as you would for your immediate table use.
3. Vegetables should be prepared for freezing as soon as possible after gathering...
4. Always use specially prepared wrapping materials. If not properly wrapped, frozen foods dry out.
5. Most vegetables (except squash) should be scalded or blanched before freezing. See the table.

VITAMINS IN VEGETABLES

Nutrition experts say that most of us are poorly nourished. As we all know now, even our "Three Good Squares A Day" often do not give us certain minerals and vitamins that we need. These necessary elements may be bought at the drugstore, but they can also be home grown for less cost. Garden fresh vegetables can provide nearly all of them in ample quantity. Following is a table showing just a few of the vegetable sources of vitamins available from your garden:

ASPARAGUS	B-1, C, B-2	CAULIFLOWER	C, B-2
BEANS, string	A, C	CORN, sweet	A, B-1, C, B-2
BEANS, lima	A, B-1, C, B-2	LETTUCE, leaf	A, B-1, C, G
BROCCOLI	A, B-1, C, B-2	SPINACH	A, C, B-2
CABBAGE	C, B-2	SQUASH, Hubbard	A
CARROTS	A	TOMATOES	A, C

1951

Bulk Price List

SEEDS WITH A GROWING REPUTATION



Plant A Garden

THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON 2, OHIO

Telephone ADams 6205

THE GARDEN STORE warrants to the extent of the purchase price that all seeds and bulbs we sell are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. We give no other warranty express or implied.

ALL PRICES QUOTED IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO STOCKS ON HAND AND MARKET CHANGES AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Prices quoted herein are PREPAID on all small seeds, but NOT on PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS and other bulky items unless specifically indicated.

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

ONION SETS

YES!! And Plenty of Them!!
 White Globe . . . Yellow Globe and
 Bottle Onion Sets
 Nice small sets — just the right size
 for growing early green onions, or
 large onions for winter use. Available from March to June.

ONION PLANTS

These sweet Bermuda or Spanish onion plants are becoming increasingly popular every year. Grown in the South, they reach us by fast express in bundles of approximately 100 each. Available from late March to early May.

ASK FOR PRICES

Planet Jr. Tools



SEEDERS & WHEEL HOES

No. 4D Seeder only	\$24.50
No. 4 Comb. Seeder and Cultivator	29.95
No. 300-A Seeder (with plates)	33.50
No. 219 Fertilizer Drill	17.75
No. 17 Single Wheel Plow	12.95
No. 12 Double Wheel Plow	18.50

IN STOCK: An assortment of shovels, steels and accessories for various hand and power models of Planet JR equipment!



IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Water seeps through every pore the entire length of special canvas hose. Couples on to any water hose. No spray and no waste. Puts water where you want it. 12 ft. length \$1.80; 18 ft. \$2.40; 30 ft. \$3.70; 50 ft. \$6.00

SOIL-SOAKER

ASPARAGUS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Mary Washington	\$0.25	\$0.70	\$2.00	\$9.00	

BEANS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

DWARF GREEN POD

	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Valentine Stringless	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$8.80	\$8.75
Bountiful .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Burpee's Stringless .....	.15	.25	.50	3.60	8.00
Longgreen .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Plentiful .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Red Valentine Stringless .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Tendergreen .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Tenderpod (New) .....	.20	.35	.60	5.00	
Tennessee Green Pod .....	.15	.25	.50	3.80	8.75
Top Crop .....	.20	.35	.60	5.00	

DWARF WAX or YELLOW POD

Golden Wax, Top Notch .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00
Pencil Pod Wax .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00

SHELL BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural

(Cranberry) .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Great Northern .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Kidney, Red .....	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Marrowfat, Large White .....	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Mexican Chili .....	.15	.25	.45	3.40	7.50
Navy, White	—	.20	.35	3.00	7.00

POLE or CLIMBING BEANS

Creaseback, Striped .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Cutshort, Red Speckled .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Kentucky Wonder .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Kentucky Wonder Wax .....	.20	.35	.65	5.50	13.00
King Horticultural .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Lazy Wife .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
McCaslan Pole .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25
Missouri Wonder .....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.25

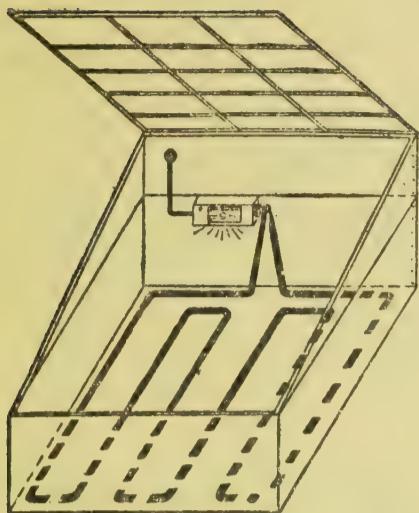
LIMA or BUTTER

Burpee's Improved Bush .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Cangreen Bush (Baby Lima)....	.15	.25	.50	3.90	9.00
Fordhook 242 .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
Giant Podded Pole .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25
King of the Garden Pole .....	.15	.30	.55	4.40	10.25

BEETS—SWISS CHARD

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Crosbys Egyptian	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$ 6.25
Detroit Dark Red .....	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Early Blood Turnip .....	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Early Wonder .....	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25
Mammoth Long Red (Stock Beets) .....	.15	.40	.65	1.15	5.00
Swiss Chard, Broad Rib Green	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.25

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

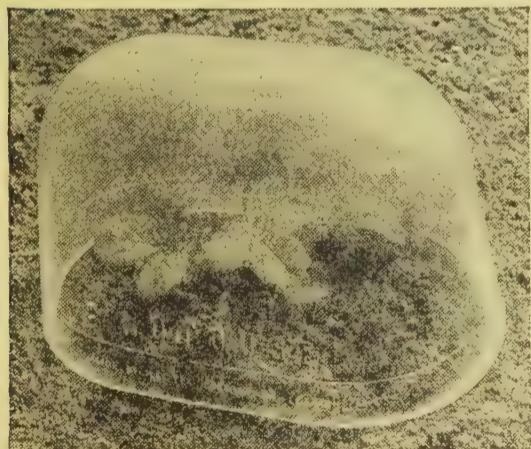


"GRO-QUICK" Electric Seed Bed Heater

Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

This year, grow your own plants in an electrically heated hot bed. Simple to install and economical to operate. Junior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 40 feet of 200 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Senior GRO-QUICK consists of thermostat, 80 feet of 400 watt electric heating cable and set of instructions. Junior size heats 3 by 6 foot bed and the senior size heats a 6 by 8 foot bed. Senior GRO-QUICK, \$9.00; Junior GRO-QUICK, \$6.75; Thermostat only, \$4.50; Junior cable only, \$2.25; Senior cable only, \$4.50; Soil thermostat \$9.50.

Something NEW under the sun!



Make your own weather with the new, sturdy, transparent "individual greenhouse"—the Plas-Tex "HOT-HOUSE." Controls temperature and humidity and can be used over and over for years. Assures protection from frost, wind, rain and insects. Speeds germination and growth. If you are interested in earlier crop maturity investigate the Plas-Tex "HOTHOUSE," created from Monsanto's Lustrex plastic.

Each 30c; Doz. \$3.00; 100, \$20.50.

BROCCOLI

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Calabrese Green Sprouting	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$1.15	\$3.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved20	.35	.60	1.85	5.50
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

CABBAGE (Regular)

Charleston Wakefield .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Copenhagen Market .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Danish Round Head .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Early Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Golden Acre .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Premium Late Flat Dutch	—	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Red Rock .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Savoy Drumhead .....	.15	.25	.40	1.15	3.50

CABBAGE (Yellows-resistant)

Golden Acre (Detroit) .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50
Marion Market .....	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Wisconsin All Seasons .....	.15	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 .....	.15	.25	.50	1.50	4.50

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili (Tall) .....	.15	.25	.40	1.10	3.25
Wong Bok (Short) .....	.15	.25	.40	1.10	3.25

CANTALOUE (Muskmelon)

Banana .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Benders Surprise .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Delicious .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hackensack .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hale's Best No. 986 .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Hearts of Gold (Morrill's) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Ohio Sugar (Green flesh) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Pride of Wisconsin .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Queen of Colorado .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Rocky Ford .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Sugar Rock (Honeyrock) .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Tip Top .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00

CARROT

Chantenay, Red Cored .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Danvers Half-long Special .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Imperator .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00
Nantes Coreless .....	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25
Oxheart .....	.10	.15	.25	.70	2.00

CAULIFLOWER

Snowdrift	Pkt. .15	.60	1.10	2.00	6.00	—
Super Snowball	Pkt. .15	.60	1.10	2.00	6.00	—

CELERY

Giant Pascal .....	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Golden Self Blanching .....	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—
Celeriac, Turnip-rooted Celery .....	.30	.50	.85	2.50	—

COLLARDS

True Georgia	—	—	.15	.40	1.15
--------------------	---	---	-----	-----	------

packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place HOTKAPS — patented paper hot-houses — over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS. Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set, 25 for 85c; 100 for \$3.00; 250 for \$5.65; 1000 for \$17.35; 5000 @ \$17.20 per 1000; 10,000 @ \$17.05 per 1000. Steel HOTKAP setter, \$1.95 each. Fibreboard Setter, 20c.



HOTKAPS
A GERMACO PRODUCT

SEED DISINFECTANTS

Kill and control harmful fungi which cause damping off or rotting of seed sprouts and seedlings. Protect your investment in seeds. Properly disinfected seed assures better germination and produces healthier plants that give higher yields.

SPEGON — Particularly recommended for use on various vegetable seeds. 2 oz. 39c; 5 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.25.

ARASAN — A non-mercuric disinfectant for Corn, Vegetables and certain other crop seeds. Pkt. 25c; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$6.00

SEMESAN — For flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs. Pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 60c; 12 ozs. \$2.40; 4 lbs. \$11.00.

SEMESAN JR. — For field and sweet corns. 1½ ozs. 17c; 12 ozs. 62c.

SEMESAN BEL — For seed potatoes. 2 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 4 lbs. \$6.33.

CERESAN-M — For wheat, oats and barley. 14 ozs. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$3.25; 40 lbs. \$32.20.

SPECIAL SEMESAN — For Brown Patch and Dollar Spot on lawn grasses. 4 lbs. \$6.92; 1 lb. \$2.00.

TERSAN — New organic fungicide for lawn grasses. 8 ozs. 80c; 4 lbs. \$5.16; 55 lbs. \$30.00.

PHYGON — 2 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.70.

2, 4-D WEED KILLER

The NEW Miracle Herbicide!!

Since the timely discovery of 2,4-d, you can kill weeds now as never before. It's really a miracle how such a small amount of "WEED-IT" in a quantity of water kills the weeds over such a large area. Many farmers are finding a most practical use for 2,4-d in killing weeds over large acreages of farm crops such as the grasses and small grains, as these crops are quite resistant to the effects of the chemical. And cattle may pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas. Investigate the possibilities of 2,4-d in your farm program. See catalog page 42 for prices.

CORN, SWEET

(5 lbs. of a kind at 10 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

OPEN-POLLINATED

	Days to Maturity	¼ Lb.	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Black Mexican	87	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Country Gentleman	97	.15	.25	.40	2.90	6.75
Evergreen, Early	90	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Evergreen, Stowell's	96	.15	.20	.35	2.60	6.00
Golden Bantam, Improved	85	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25
Whipple's Early White..	79	.15	.20	.35	2.70	6.25

HYBRIDS

Alphagold Bantam

(Earliest)	59	.20	.35	.60	5.50	13.00
Earligold	69	.20	.35	.60	5.00	11.75
Evergreen Hyb.	93	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00
Golden Cross Bantam ...	86	.20	.30	.50	4.00	9.00
Ioana	90	.20	.30	.50	4.00	9.00
Iochief	85	.20	.35	.60	5.50	—
Marcross 18x6	72	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00
Ohiogold No. 1	89	.20	.30	.55	4.30	10.00

POPCORN

Japanese Hulless .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Yellow Giant (Dynamite) .....	.15	.25	.40	3.00	7.00
Hyb. Yel. Giant, Purdue. No. 32	.20	.35	.60	5.40	13.00

CUCUMBER

	Days to Maturity	¼ Oz.	Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
A and C	68	.15	.30	.85	2.50	12.00
Boston Pickling	58	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Burpee's Hybrid, Pkt. 25c	2.50	4.50	—	—	—	—
Cubit	63	.20	.35	1.00	2.85	13.75
Early Cluster	56	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Early Fortune	63	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Long Green, Improved..	67	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
National Pickling	56	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Stays Green	60	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50
Straight-8	66	.15	.30	.85	2.50	12.00
White Spine Improved ..	62	.10	.20	.65	2.00	9.50

EGG PLANT

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.25	—
New Hampshire Hybrid .....	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	\$ 1.75
Green Curled .....	.10	.15	.25	.65	1.75

HERBS

Anise, Basil, Caraway, Chives, Dandelion, Dill, Fennel (sweet), Lavender, Sage, Summer Savory and Thyme..... Per Pkt. 10c

KALE

	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch.....	—	.15	.25	.70
Dwarf Siberian	—	.15	.25	.65

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

CARBOLA-

Disinfecting White Paint (Now Contains Lindane)

Makes walls snow white at a cost of about 3 cents for each 25 sq. ft. Simply mix with water and brush or spray it on. Particularly recommended for basements, poultry houses, dairy barns, etc. Kills germs and many insects as well. Purifies and deodorizes. Easy to mix... easy to apply. 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.



PREVENTS SPROUTING

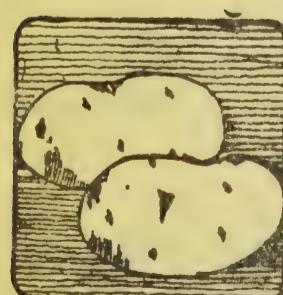
Potato-Fixed potatoes will not sprout in storage, have greater palatability, better color and improved appearance, resulting in better customer acceptance. All these things add up to premium prices for a superior product at a cost of but a few cents a bushel. 1 oz. treats 1 bu. 9 oz. pkg. \$1.00; 16 ozs. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$6.40.



"SIPCO" Ground Soakers

This is the new seamless type. 12 ft. \$1.80; 18 ft. \$2.40; 30 ft. \$3.70; 50 ft. \$6.00.

SEED POTATOES



Our State Certified northern grown seed potatoes will reduce the hazards of crop failure. True to varietal name, and grown especially for seed in the best adapted sections of Maine, Michigan and the Red River Valley, they are well worth the slight additional cost over ordinary stock. A better crop with more large smooth No. 1 potatoes can reasonably be expected from our certified seed.

worth the slight additional cost over ordinary stock. A better crop with more large smooth No. 1 potatoes can reasonably be expected from our certified seed.

ASK FOR PRICES

KOHL-RABI

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Purple Vienna	—	\$0.20	\$0.85	\$1.10	\$ 3.25
White Vienna	—	.20	.35	1.10	3.25

LEEK

American Flag20	.35	.65	2.00	5.50
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

LETTUCE

	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Grand Rapids Select.....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Oakleaf .....	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Prizehead (Tinged Red) .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Simpson, Black Seeded .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25

HEADING TYPES

Bibb .....	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Big Boston .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Iceberg .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25
Imperial No. 847 .....	.25	.45	1.25	2.25	4.00
Great Lakes .....	.30	.55	1.65	3.00	5.50
New York No. 12 .....	.20	.35	1.00	1.75	3.00
Romaine, White Cos .....	.15	.25	.75	1.25	2.25

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Fordhook Fancy	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)	—	.15	.35	.60	1.00

OKRA

Dwarf Green Long Pod10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

ONIONS

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Evergreen White Bunching .....	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Prizetaker .....	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Silverskin or Portugal .....	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Southport Red Globe .....	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Southport White Globe .....	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Southport Yellow Globe .....	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.20	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Sweet Spanish (Utah Strain) .....	.20	.35	.60	1.75	5.25

PARSLEY

Hamburg Rooted .....	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.50
Moss Curled .....	.10	.15	.25	.60	1.50

PARSNIPS

Hollow Crown10	.15	.25	.60	1.60
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

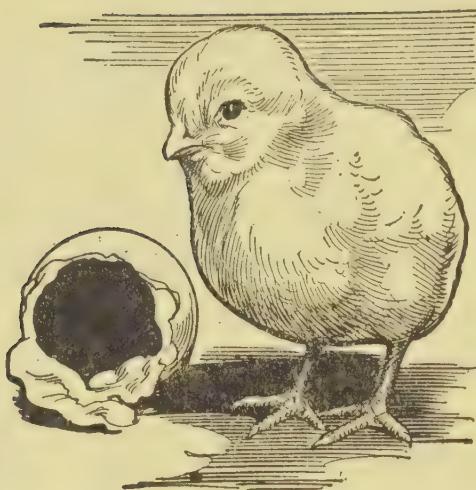
PEAS

(5 lbs. of a kind at the 10 lb. rate, 50 lbs at the 100 lb. rate)

Not Prepaid

	Days to Maturity	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Alaska						
Wilt Resistant, 28"	58	\$0.15	\$0.80	\$2.20	\$5.00	\$18.00
Black Eyed Peas	—	.20	.35	3.00	—	—
Dwarf Telephone, 24"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Freezonian, 24"	63	.25	.45	3.40	7.50	—
Laxtonian						
(Blue Bantam) 18"	62	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Laxton's Progress, 18"	60	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00

packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted



MIAMI-BRED BABY CHICKS

Sturdy liveable chicks from the large modern sanitary plant of Miami Chick Hatchery at Sidney, Ohio. We've supplied our customers with these fine chicks now for over 10 years and honestly say that to our knowledge, do not have even one dissatisfied customer. These are really "chicks with a future" with a proven record of exceptionally high liveability and egg production. All breeding flocks are properly blood-tested at regular intervals, and are true to breed and type.

All the more popular breeds are available including Large White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, New Hampshire Reds and White Wyandottes. Sexed chicks are available if desired. But place your order early to be sure to have them when you want them.

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY

'GARDEN MAGIC'

Get your copy of the "Complete Book of GARDEN MAGIC" NOW! Because it is so complete, this one big attractive volume has all the information you need to bring nature's lavish tapestries of vivid color and beauty to your home. Thoroughly illustrated with hundreds of photographs and line drawings! Seventeen beautiful garden scenes pictured in full color! Has 326 pages, size 8 x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, durably bound and completely indexed. A real value—delivered to your door for just \$3.50.



The New
Scientific
FLOWER POT
that has everything!
*Capillary attraction
supplies just the right
amount of water.
*WIK-FED waters your
plants while you are
away.
*Smooth graceful lines
and beautiful mod-
ern colors to har-
monize.
*Made of durable
plastic material.

4" size, each \$1.00
5" size, each \$1.50

PEAS—Con't

	Days to Maturity	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Little Marvel, 18"	62	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$2.70	\$6.25	\$24.00
Nott's Excelsior						
(Amer. Wonder) 16"	61	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Premium Gem, 22"	64	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Sugar, Dwarf						
(Edible Pod) 28"	65	.25	.45	3.40	—	—
Telephone Imp.						
(Alderman) 52"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Thomas Laxton, 30"	62	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00
Wyoming Wonder, 26"	75	.20	.35	2.70	6.25	24.00

PEPPERS

SWEET VARIETIES

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
Bullnose or Bell					
(Mildly pungent)		\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70
California Wonder	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Chinese Giant	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Oshkosh	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Pimento, Large	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Ruby King	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00
Sunnybrook Pimento	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Sweet Banana	.10	.30	.55	1.00	3.00
Worldbeater	.10	.25	.40	.70	2.00

HOT VARIETIES

Cayenne Long Narrow	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Hungarian Wax (Slim)	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50
Red Hot Chili	.10	.25	.45	.80	2.50

PUMPKIN and SQUASH

SUMMER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.
Buttercup		\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.85	\$1.50
Caserta (new)	.10	.30	.85	1.50	2.75
Cocozella Veg. Marrow	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Scallop, Ea. Wh. Bush	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Straightneck, Conn.	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Zucchini, Black	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85

WINTER VARIETIES

Banana	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Butternut	.10	.30	.85	1.50	2.75
Conn. Field (Big Tom)	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Cushaw, Green Striped	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Delicious Golden	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Blue	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
Hubbard, Golden	.10	.25	.65	1.15	2.00
King of the Mammoths	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Large Cheese (Ky. Field)	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Small Sugar or Pie	.10	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Table Queen (Acorn)	.10	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
Uconn (New)	.10	.30	.90	1.60	3.00
Winter Luxury	.10	.15	.50	.90	1.65

RADISH

Cherry Belle	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$ 1.50
Cincinnati Market	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Crimson Giant	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
French Breakfast	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Icicle, White	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Scarlet Globe, Short Top	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Sparkler, White Tipped	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
White Strasburg	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00

Packets of all varieties are 10c unless otherwise noted

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898—FIFTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE—1951

When ordering, Always state name of seed

COMBINATION (AB)

Size	Retail
1 bu. ea.	\$.50
2 bu. ea.	.90

SOYBEANS (S)

Size	Retail
2 bu. each	\$.35
5 bu. each	.55

ALFALFA (A)

Swt., Bur., Hubam Clovers	
1 bu. each	\$.50

CLOVERS (B)

Red, Alsike, Crimson,	
White and Ladino.	
1 bu. each	\$.50

LESPEDIZA (L)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	\$.50
--	-------

PEAS, (C)

VETCHES (All Varieties)	
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	ea. \$.50

PEANUTS,

COW PEAS (E)

2 bu. each	\$.35
5 bu. each	.55

GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans

Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 15c each

TERRA-LITE

VERMICULITE

An Aid

to

Growing

Things



Perfect as a mulch for all plants.

Use it for starting seeds, as a garden mulch, to lighten heavy soils, to root cuttings and as a bulb storing medium. Many tests prove it increases germination and reduces "damping off" of young seedlings. Endorsed by leading commercial growers and state universities. See page 41.

RADISH—Con't

WINTER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
Black Spanish, Long	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
Black Spanish, Round	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
China Rose	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35
White Celestial (Chinese)	.10	.15	.45	.75	1.35

SALSIFY

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.50	\$ 4.50

SPINACH

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Bloomsdale—Long Standing	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$10.00
King of Denmark	.10	.20	.50	2.25	10.00
New Zealand (Summer Spinach)	.15	.35	1.00	4.50	—
Nobel Giant Leaved	.10	.20	.50	2.25	10.00
Old Dominion	.10	.20	.50	2.25	10.00
Virginia—Blight Resistant	.10	.20	.50	2.25	10.00

TOMATO

	1/4 Oz.	1/2 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Baltimore, Indiana Certified	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.90	\$ 6.00
Beefsteak	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Bonny Best	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Big Boy Hybrid	Pkt. 50c	—	—	—	—
Burpee Hybrid	Pkt. 35c	—	—	—	—
Dwarf Stone	.25	.45	.80	2.50	7.50
Earliana	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Firesteel (New)	.25	.40	.75	2.25	—
Golden Ponderosa	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Jubilee (New orange color)	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Marglobe, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Oxheart	.35	.60	1.15	3.50	—
Ponderosa	.25	.45	.80	2.50	—
Pritchard, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Rutgers, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Small Fruited Preserving	.25	.45	.80	—	—
Stokesdale, Certified	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50
Stone, Improved New	.20	.35	.65	2.00	6.50

TURNIP

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Early Snowball (White)	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 4.75
Purple Top—Strap Leaf	.15	.35	.60	1.00	4.75
Purple Top—White Globe	.15	.35	.60	1.00	4.75
Seven Top (For Greens)	.15	.35	.60	1.00	4.75

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top	.15	.45	.70	1.25	6.50
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	------

WATERMELON

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.
Cole's Early	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 7.50
Dixie Queen (New)	.25	.75	1.25	2.25	10.00
Early Kansas	.20	.65	1.15	2.00	8.75
Kleckly Sweet	.20	.60	1.00	1.75	7.50
Stone Mountain	.20	.60	1.00	1.75	7.50
Tom Watson	.20	.60	1.00	1.75	7.50



FARM SEED PRICE LIST

FEBRUARY

1951

All quotations subject to stocks unsold and market changes. F. O. B. Dayton



CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY FANCY QUALITY STOCKS

	Per Pound	Small Lots	Per Bu.
Timothy	\$ 0.30		\$ 7.95
Clover, Medium Red.....	.60		26.50
Clover, Mammoth Red.....	.60		26.50
Clover, Alsike.....	.65		29.50
Clover, White Sweet.....	.35		13.50
Clover, Yellow Sweet .....	.35		13.00
Alfalfa, Canadian Grimm .....	.85		42.00
Alfalfa, Utah.....	.85		42.00
Alfalfa, Oklahoma.....	.75		38.00
Alfalfa, California.....	.50		22.00
Ladino Clover, Certified.....	1.95		—
5 Lb. or more, per lb.....			\$1.85

All Grain Bags are Extra

FIELD GRASSES

	Per Pound	5 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 Lbs
Up	Up	Up		Lbs
Alta Fescue (Ky 31)....	\$.85	\$.77		\$74.00
Brome Grass (Lincoln) .....	.42	.38		35.00
Kentucky Blue (Field grade).....	.77	.72		68.00
Lespedeza, Korean (Hulled) .....	.19	.16		13.50
Millet, Tennessee Cultivated .....	.16	.13		11.00
Orchard Grass .....	.52	.48		44.00
Reed Canary Grass....	.76	.72		68.00
Rye Grass, Domestic..	.22	.20		18.50
Sweet Sudan Grass....	.21	.19		17.50

SEED CORN

OHIO CERTIFIED HYBRIDS—Local Grown

Germination 90% or Better

Listed in order of maturity

Iowa	4316	Per Bu.
Iowa	939	
	R. 47	
Ohio	W. 36	
Iowa	4059	
Indiana	620	
Ohio	C. 38	
U. S.	13	

Large Flats \$8.00
Medium Flats 8.00
Small Flats 7.00

OPEN-POLLINATED CORN

	Lb.	5 Lbs.	Per Bu.
Woodburn Yellow Dent	.20	.80	\$6.50
Reid's Yellow Dent .....	.20	.80	6.50
Hickory King.....	.20	.85	7.00
Johnson County White	.20	.85	7.00
SEED OATS—Certified Clinton.....			Ask
SOY BEANS			Ask

SEED POTATOES

(State Certified)

Early Ohio	
Bliss Triumph	
Irish Cobbler	
Katahdin	
Russet Rural (Petoskey).....	

ASK FOR
PRICES

All of our Seed Potatoes are grown especially for seed, where potatoes grow best—in the North.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

	Lb.	10 Lbs.	Up Per Lb.
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....		\$.55	\$.50
Rape, Dwarf Essex .....		.28	.25

Remember, all Clovers, Alfalfa, Soy Beans and other legumes should be inoculated.
FOR NITRAGIN INOCULATION SEE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE.

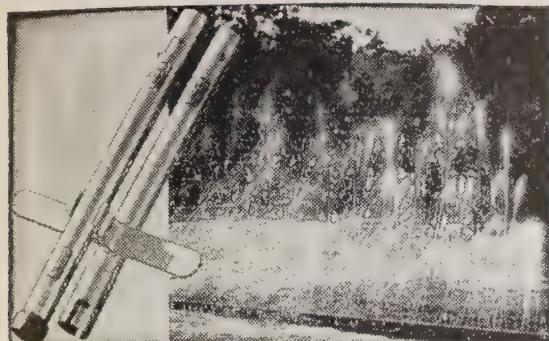
THE GARDEN STORE

"Home of Friendly Garden Service"

107-109 EAST THIRD STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

Telephone ADams 6205



MAKE YOUR OWN WEATHER WITH A GOOD SPRINKLER

Here are but a few of the many types we have in stock.

NATURAIN From 2-inch trickle to 25-foot spray, at will!

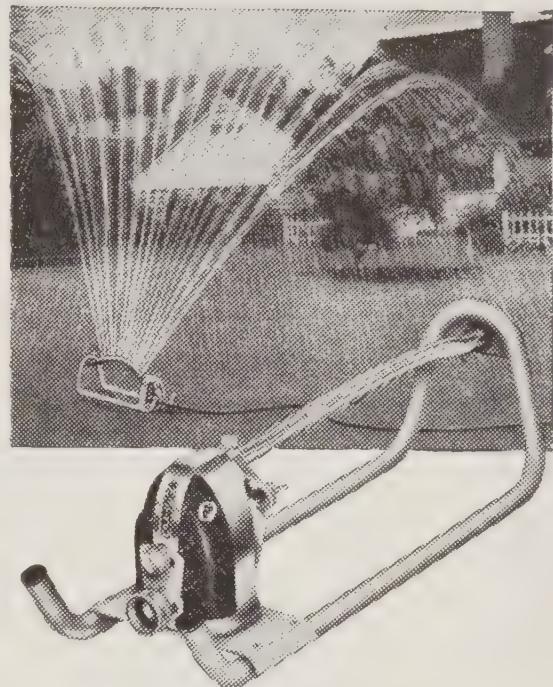
April showers anytime of year—with this marvelous new method for watering lawns and gardens. No constant shifting . . . no water waste. Connects in a jiffy. Comes in 5 foot units, weight only 12 oz. Use 5 ft. to 30 ft., according to size of your garden. Primary unit, \$2.95; extension units \$2.75 each.



RAIN-KING MODEL K SPRINKLER

Now, by simply turning the button on top, milady can adjust the model K to cover from 5 to 50 feet diam. Not a gadget, but a practical tool by Sunbeam.

Model "K" (Illustrated above).....	\$8.50
Model "H"	7.65
Model "D"	5.95
Rain King Nozzle	1.50



METCO WAVE SPRINKLERS

They sweep the lawn with a curtain of rain. Covers rectangular area—reaches the corners. Precision built, attractive design, guaranteed.

MODEL "S" (covers 45x60' area) ..\$16.95
MODEL "J" (covers 38 x 45' area) ..\$9.95

BEMIS EROSIONET



Prevent seed washouts, grow beautiful lawns and terraces with one seeding by using this open-mesh woven paper fabric to hold seed and soil in place. Made only in 45 inch width. Per linear yard 21c; 25 yds. up, @ 20c; 100 yds. up, @ 19c; 250 yd. roll \$42.50.

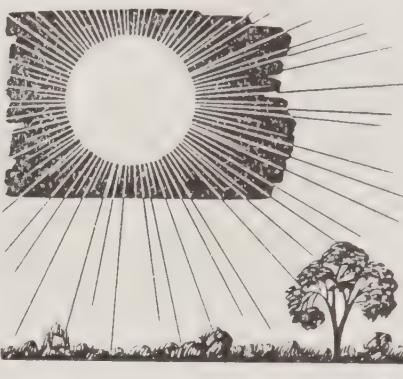
RO-HO



The RO-HO Gardener

It weeds, hoes, cultivates and mulches your garden at walking speed. Cultivate deeply or just mulch the surface. Pushes easier than a lawn mower. Use it once and you'll never be without it. Fine for seed bed preparation. Each \$10.95.

WHATEVER THE NEED!



BRIGHT SUN

Some sunny lawns require one type of seed; some need another. No single variety or mixture of varieties can take care of all situations. But whatever the need, we can supply the seed that is best suited.



DEEP SHADE

Wherever cool shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers that will give you good results.

TAILOR-MADE LAWN



Tailor-Made is the answer to the seed washout problem. Ideal for slopes and terraces. Tailor made lawn is a turfing material of grass seed, preplanted in a sheet of cellulose. Each roll is 20 feet by 2½ (50 square feet).

To use Tailor-Made, prepare the soil as for seed, roll out Tailor-Made, and sprinkle lightly with soil and water. The cellulose base disintegrates, adding nutritive value to the soil.

Per Roll \$2.00



SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries . . . or for just any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

SEE PAGE 5

HOME GARDENING GUIDE



HOLLYHOCK, Double

ANTIRRHINUM
TETRA (Snapdragon)



SCABIOSA,
Blue Moon



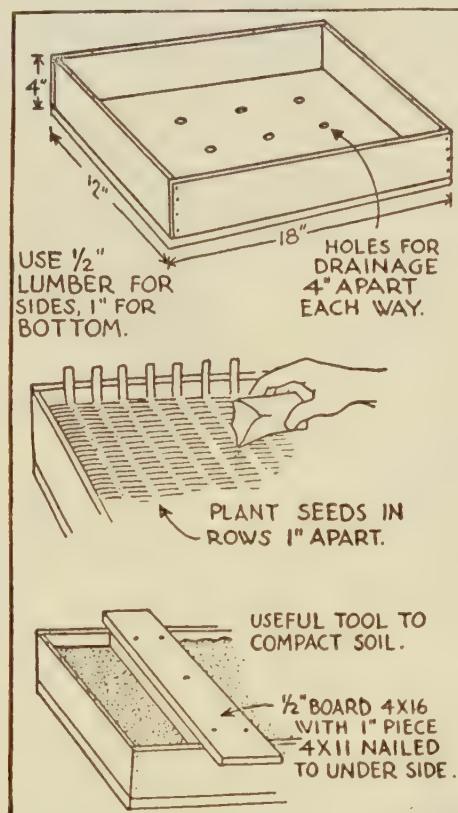
ZINNIA
Will
Rogers

WINDOW SEED BOX

Window seed boxes are frequently relied on by gardeners who do not wish to operate a hot bed or cold frame, but still want to give an early start to a few subjects.

Any sort of shallow box can be used. The commercial flats are usually about 15 by 20 inches, and 3 to 4 inches deep. A wood which will stand wetting is used, such as cypress, or white pine.

Seeds may be broadcast in the small box, or sown in shallow rows.



Unless there is a hotbed or cold frame into which the seedlings can be transplanted, do not start the indoor box more than a month earlier than the safe date for outdoor planting.

Soil in the seed box should be a light, fertile loam. Sift, and place the coarser part in the bottom of the box, the fine soil on top. Firm it with a brick or piece of board, pressing gently. Make shallow drills with a ruler, sow the seed without crowding, and cover lightly with soil. Firm the soil again, and water the box by setting it in a tub of water, allowing the water to soak from the bottom up, to avoid disturbing the seeds.

Place the box in a cool, dark place until the seeds sprout. A piece of burlap, or a blanket of wet newspaper on top of the soil will prevent it drying out. As soon as the sprouts appear, carry the box to the light. Give the box all the light possible.

Place a pane of glass slightly larger than the box over it during the early stages of growth, to increase temperature. Each morning wipe off any moisture which has condensed on this glass, and prop up one end to give ventilation during the day.

Do not allow the soil to dry out, but avoid excessive watering, and use a gentle spray which will not wash the soil.

As soon as the seedlings have made their second pair of leaves they should be transplanted, either to small pots or to other flats.

The temperature of the home is usually satisfactory to the plants, provided it is not too hot. A day temperature not over 70 degrees

and a night temperature not below 55 degrees is satisfactory for most subjects.

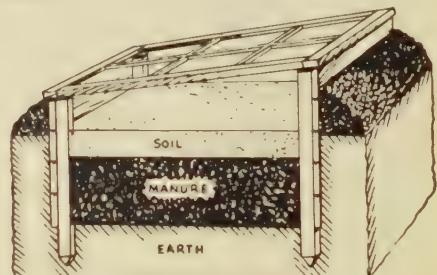
MAKING A HOTBED

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.

Standard hotbed sash is three feet wide and six feet long, so if sash is purchased, make hotbed of these dimensions. Frame should be sloped by making north side six to eight inches taller than south side to catch sunlight and to provide good drainage.

Dig hole six inches larger on all sides than the frame on which sash rests.



Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and fill around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat.

If manure is not available, dried leaves or chopped straw may be used by adding a handful of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to each bushel of leaves. This will not, however, generate as high a heat as manure.

As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees.

On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor. Cover glass at night with blankets, old rugs or hotbed mats to conserve heat.

Basement Window Greenhouse

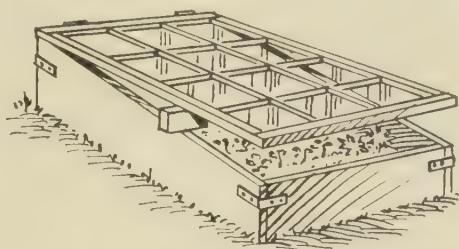
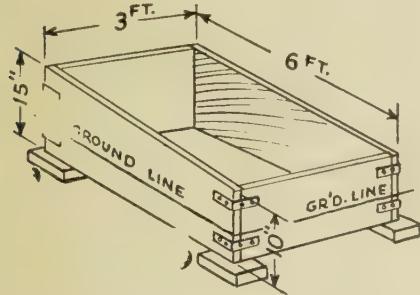


The frame for a basement window greenhouse is made the same as for a manure hotbed, but the back is omitted and no pit is dug. The open back fits against the basement window. The open window both ventilates and heats, so that in most instances no further ventilation will be needed. On very cold nights, a 100 watt electric bulb will keep up heat.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

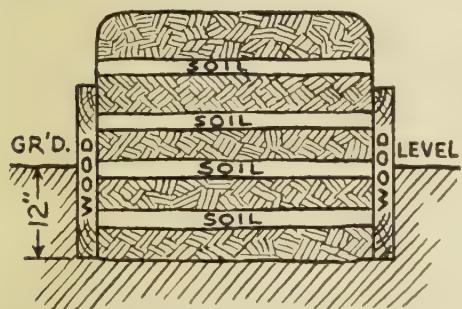
PLAN FOR A COLD FRAME

A cold frame is the same as a hotbed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat, and must be covered with hotbed mats to conserve this heat at night. It can be used only after the weather has warmed up somewhat, but before the danger from late frosts is past. Lettuce and radishes planted in the cold frame a month before frost is expected can be grown until late in the year if the glass is kept covered at night.



The Compost Heap

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, any non-greasy vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

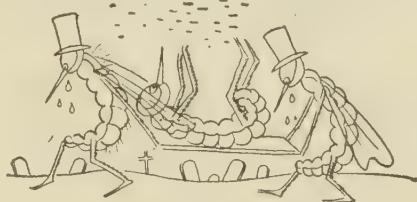


Between each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply three or four inches of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall. In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long ways towards making yours a perfect soil. You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

Garden Sanitation

Weed control for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the permanent garden is highly desir-

able. First, this helps reduce the number of weed seeds that will be carried or blown onto the garden itself. A few hours spent in weed control at any convenient time may save hours and days of weeding when time is precious.



Equally important is the value of destroying the hiding places of many insects that cause trouble in the garden. Leaf hoppers and borers travel from weedy patches to garden plants. Many pests hibernate and live over winter in weeds. By killing off weeds and keeping this zone dusted with D.D.T., fewer insects will attack the garden. Incidentally, chiggers or harvest mites are kept down by this treatment, increasing comfort in working the garden.

Weed destruction today has been simplified greatly with the improvements of the amazing new 2,4D weed killers which destroy weeds selectively and without danger to animals or equipment.

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest *Calliopsis*, *Gaillardia*, *Mari-*
gold, *Petunia*, annual *Phlox*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

WHY FOLKS LIKE TO BUY GARDEN SUPPLIES HERE

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden Supplies we sell. Quite a few of them can be bought in many other stores.

But good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise.

That's because we're SEEDSMEN—and proud of it!

FOR GARDEN SUPPLIES
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!



MARIGOLD, Glitters



LARKSPUR,
Regal Lilac



TITHONIA,
Torch



THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information. (a)—Annual (b)—Biennial (hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 31.

AGERATUM

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

Blue Cap—A new, very compact sort with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.

Midget Blue—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

(a) Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"

Snow Cloth—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet highlighted by white in center. Pkt. 15c.

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in spring. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

(a) Culture I, 1½-3"

Tall Giant, Large flowered—Large 3 foot spikes, huge flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lemonade—Clear primrose-yellow. Long, strong stems. A double snapdragon which forms extra petals in each floret. Pkt. 50c.

Maximum—Tallest kind. All colors. Handsome and erect. Pkt. 25c.

Super-Majestic—Semi-tall to 2 feet. Large garden flowers. Pkt. 25c.

Tetra—Immense flowers in many fine colors. Many spikes. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

ANCHUSA

(a) Culture I, 2'

Blue Bird—Bushy plants with sprays of blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

(hp) Culture VI, 2½"

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRIETIA—Purple

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER

(a) Culture I 1½-2½'

American Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors. Ballet mixed 20c.

California Giants—Large double with curled petals. 3' plants. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—A huge flower 8" across. Interlaced crimson petals. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Los Angeles—Huge flower with curled petals of shell pink. Pkt. 20c.

Princess—Three-inch flowers are compact crested center. Mixed. 15c.

Queen of the Market—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed Marvelous blend of colors. Pkt. 15c.

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—Centaurea, Cornflower

(a), Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Colors intense. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Lovely rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Man—Snow white. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. Pkt. 15c. Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

BLANKET FLOWER—SEE GAILLARDIA.

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

BALSAM—Lady Slipper

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Pkt. 15c.

BELLIS PERENNIS—SEE DAISY, ENGLISH

BLUE LACE FLOWER—SEE DIDISCUS.

BRACHYCOME—SEE DAISY, SWAN RIVER.

BURNING BUSH—SEE KOCHIA.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER—SEE SCHIZANTHUS.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Sunshine—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 15c.

Pacific Beauty, Persimmon—Large, bright orange, double. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Shades—Large flowers in shades; yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.

CALIOPSIS—Tickseed

(a) Culture II or IV, 1-3'

Dwarf Mixture—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.

Tall Mixture—A splendid range of various colors on tall plants.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bells

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.

Double—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Cup and Saucer—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

All Flower Seeds

10c Per Packet

Unless Otherwise Noted

CANDYTUFT—*Iberis*

(a) Culture III, 1'

White Hyacinth—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging. Umbellata mixed — Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors. Perennial Gibraetaria.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—

Imp. Cypress Vine

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fern-like leaves. Red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

Chabaud's Giants—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN—*Ricinus*

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

Zanzibariensis—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Excellent for backgrounds.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

(a) Culture I or III, 1-3'

Shades of Red—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Feathered—Tall, feathery heads of flowers in red and yellow shades.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

Single Painted Daisy, mixed—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.

CENTAUREA—SEE BACHELOR'S

BUTTONS

CLARKIA

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

Double mixed—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

CLEOME—Spider Plant

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Pink Queen—A tall plant with many pink flowers. Neat foliage. Pkt. 15c. Helen Campbell — Delicate white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB—SEE CELOSIA

COREOPSIS

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

Sunburst—Large double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower. Pkt. 15c.

COLUMBINE—SEE AQUILEGIA

CORN FLOWER—SEE BACHELOR'S

BUTTON

COSMOS

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—Vivid orange flowers on long, sturdy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double flowers.

Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Flare—Butter-yellow flowers.

Similar to Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

Radiance—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.

Sensation mixed—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese Forget-Me-Not

(a) Culture II, 15"

Firmament—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA

(a) Culture I or II, 14"

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—SEE ARCTOTIS

DAISY, ENGLISH—*Bellis Perennis*

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, excellent for edges. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—*Brachycome*

(a) Culture II, 10"

Mixed—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Good garden stand-by. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS—Pinks

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

Double and Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, scented, garden pinks.

Gaiety—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Single with lacy appearance. Pkt. 15c.

Heddensis—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers, longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.

DIDISCUS—Blue Lace Flower

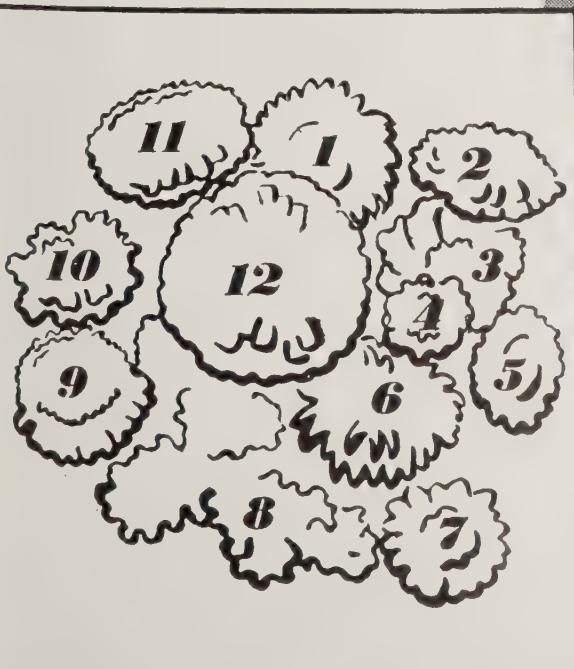
(a) Culture I or II, 2 1/2'

Coeruleus—Lacy heads of lavender and blue flowers. Lovely to cut.

DIGITALIS—SEE FOXGLOVE

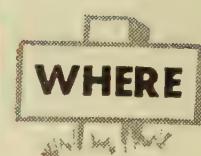


CAN YOU IDENTIFY THEM? This bouquet or "Muzzy" contains eight different types of flowers. Some are unusual varieties from a very common strain, for this reason we do not list them. If you can score 100% you are exceptional in this old English guessing game. 1 Gaillardia, 2 Zinnia, 3 Cosmos, 4 Calliopsis, 5 Chrysanthemum (Carinatum), 6 Aster, 7 Chrysanthemum (Segetum) 8 Candytuft, 9 Zinnia (Harmony type), 10 Carnation, 11 Marigold, 12 Zinnia.





HOME GARDENING GUIDE



HANDY PLANTING GUIDE FOR FLOWER GARDEN PLANNERS

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

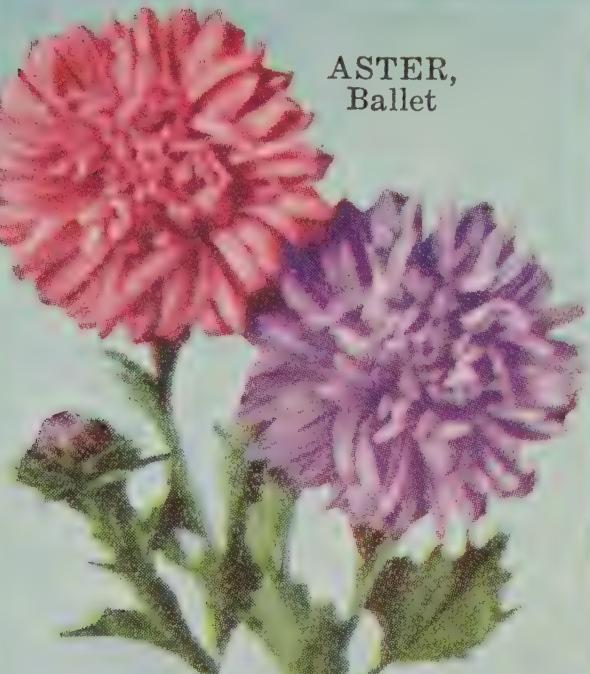
A—For dry, hot locations
B—For a succession of blooms
C—For shady locations
D—For poor soil
E—For edging
F—For the rock garden

G—For their foliage
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets
I—For their fragrance
J—For porch or window boxes
K—Climbing Vines
L—For backgrounds

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Snapdragon	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Columbine	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Lady Slipper	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Canterbury Bells	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Bachelor Buttons	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Foxglove	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect

Pinks	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Baby's Breath	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Strawflower	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Mexican Firebush	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	branchy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	clump
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

ASTER,
Ballet



ALL AMERICAN
GOLD MEDAL
1950

PETUNIA,
Fire Chief



SWEET PEAS, Cuthbertson



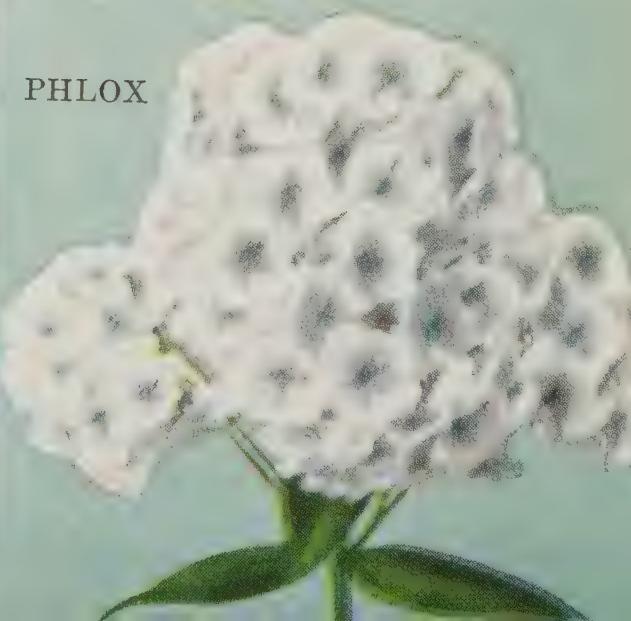
LINARIA, Northern Lights



ZINNIA,
Peppermint Stick



PHLOX



CULTURE

... How to grow all flowers
listed in this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flat) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**. Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants.

Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. Otherwise the culture is the same as **II**. Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are usually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. For garden use, handle as in

Culture II. For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower. in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed-bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I** may be used.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots set out without disturbing the roots. Otherwise Culture is the same as **I**. The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During the winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

Mixed—Contains such favorites as Strawflower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) Culture VIII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Beautiful blooms second year.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

Single, Mixed (a)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c. Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of colors. Pkt. 15c. Picta (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. Many colors. Pkt. 15c. Monarch (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow.

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

Double, Mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

GORDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) Culture III, 12'

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties.

GEUM

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Mrs. Bradshaw — Glowing Scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

(a) Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Annual White (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Annual Pink (a)—The small flowers are a rosy pink. Like above.

Perennial white (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

(a) Culture II, 6'

Sun Gold—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

Giant mixed—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots. Pkt. 15c.

HUNNEMANNIA—Mexican Tulip Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1½'

Sunlite—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Different and effective. Pkt. 15c.



GAILLARDIA

HOLLYHOCK

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer.

KOCHIA—Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR—Annual Delphinium

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Spire—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light salmon pink. Glorious when cut. Pkt. 15c.

Regal Lilac—Clear lilac with green buds. Tall with fat spike of large florets. Pkt. 25c.

Regal—Rose color. Long, thick spikes with exceptionally large florets. Vigorous and early. Pkt. 25c.

Ruby—A genuine ruby red. A bright color in garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial mixed—A fine mixture of the above and others. Pkt. 15c.

LAVATERA—Annual Mallow

(a) Culture II, 2-3'

Loveliness—Large bowl shaped, rosy pink flowers all summer. Attractive bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA—Flowering Flax

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

Perennial Blue (hp) — Low bushy plant blooming from spring to mid-summer. Small, clear blue flowers in profusion. Pkt. 25c.

LINUM**Baby Snapdragon**

(hp) Culture I, II, IV or VI

Northern Lights—About 15", high. Brilliant colors. Excellent quick-growing, cutting flower. Pkt. 25c.

LOBELIA

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

Crystal Palace—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINE

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

Russell's Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 25c.

MALLOW, ANNUAL—SEE LAVATERA

MALLOW, ROSE—SEE HIBISCUS

MARIGOLDS(a) Culture I or II,
Tall Types 1½-3'

Burpee Gold — Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Glitters—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. Early. Pkt. 25c.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold. Very popular.

Yellow Supreme—Light yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Golden flowers with crested center and broad collar of petals. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Double Dwarf Types ½-1'

Melody—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Royal Scot—Alternating stripes of red and gold. Very different. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Distinctive and showy. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Strikingly different. Pkt. 15c.

Single Dwarf Types, 1-1½'

Flash—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shapes. Grows about 18". Pkt. 25c.

Naughty Marietta—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Red Head—1948 All-America Award. Crested center of gold edged maroon, petals deep changeable red. Pkt. 25c.

MIGNONETTE—Reseda

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomoea

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

Blue Star—(All American Winner) Sky blue with five deep blue mid-ribs forming a star. Early. Pkt. 25c.

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. In glorious blue. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Many lovely shades.

MOSS ROSE—SEE PORTULACA

MOURNING BRIDE—SEE SCABIOSA

HOW**WHEN**

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

WHERE**WHY**

How to Plant Roses

Give roses the best location possible. They want well-drained soil; at least a half-day's full sunlight (morning sunlight is not especially desirable); shelter and protection from prevailing winds. They should not be too close to large trees. Prepare the rose beds in advance, if possible. Where the soil is good garden loam which has been under cultivation for some time and is well drained, so there is no standing moisture, the preparation is easy. Dig to twice the depth of a spade—about 24 inches. Mix thoroughly generous quantities of Manure and Bonemeal and two tablespoonsfuls of Sulphate of Potash with soil in bottom of hole. Let stand and settle.

Summer Care

Giving your Roses close attention throughout the summer months can add a great deal to the enjoyment you get from them. Here are some of the things to be considered in growing the full-blooming beauties that are the pride of every gardener.

CULTIVATION—Throughout the summer, until September, roses should be cultivated regularly to destroy weeds and aerate the soil. The soil should never be allowed to bake. One method used to keep a crust from forming is the application of a peat or terra-lite mulch. This also helps conserve moisture. After a heavy rain, it is advisable to hoe and rake rose beds just as soon as the soil has dried sufficiently.

WATERING—Any watering should be thorough. Sprinkling is actually bad for your roses since it brings feeding roots to the surface and causes burning. Water early in the morning, preferably. This

way, foliage will be dry by nightfall, lessening the danger from mildew, a disease which likes the combination of cool nights and wet foliage. During extremely hot periods, it is a good idea to hose plants with a strong stream of water several times during the day.

DISBUDDING—Beautiful flowers for cutting may be had by disbudding. The central bud of a cluster is usually the best and by allowing only this bud to develop, you can enhance its beauty. This applies to Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. Polyanthas and landscape Roses need no disbudding. In cutting flowers, it is best to cut in early morning before petals start to unfold. Cut the stems two buds above the point where they branch from the main stem.

How to Plant Shrubs

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.

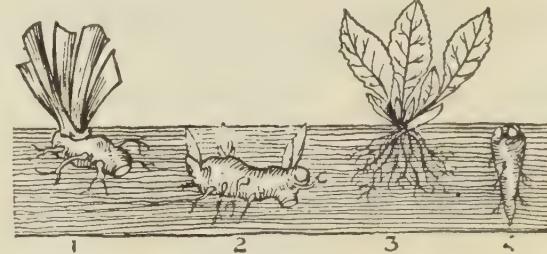
How to Prune and Plant Trees

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close, angles. Cut off all broken roots.

In choosing trees for the home grounds, study the house and the effect you want to produce. If the house appears tall or seems to stick up too much in the air, plant trees that will tower and spread over it, or trees that will shoot up tall and narrow and make it appear lower in contrast. If it is a low house it can be made to hug the ground or to appear higher by a judicious selection of trees.

How to Plant Perennials

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as three feet apart. No. 1 plants (see below), such as iris, should be planted with the main root just below the surface of the ground. No. 2 plants, such as peonies, should be planted with the tips of the buds at or just below the surface of the ground. No. 3 plants, in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with this crown on the level of the dirt line. No. 4 plants, such as hollyhocks, should be planted with the root straight down and the bud just below the surface of the dirt. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.



MARIGOLD
Red Head



COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst



CENTAUREA
Imperialis



CARNATION
Chabaud's Enfants



PINKS
(Dianthus)
Single, Mixed



MARIGOLD
Butterball

NASTURTIUM

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

Golden Globe—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet double. Old-fashioned beauties. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Gem Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors of well-known single type.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Gleam—A mixture of all the colors of the Gleam series. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA—Flowering Tobacco

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—SEE SALPIGLOSSIS

PANSY

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

Swiss Giants—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. Pkt. 50c.

TUFTED PANSY—SEE VIOLA

PERIWINKLE—SEE VINCA

PETUNIA

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

Balcony—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue. Each. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Bee—Violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cheerful—Clear salmon pink with rose veining in throat. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

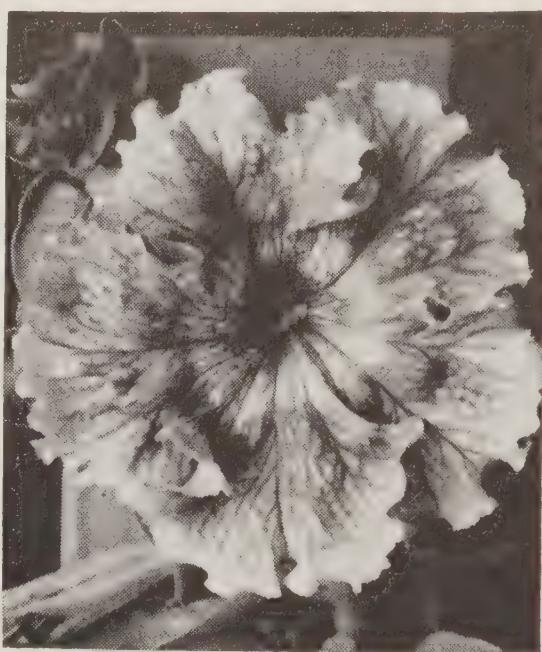
Fire Chief—Brilliant red. All-American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. The only flower to win this award in twelve years. Compact, and dwarf flowers profusely. Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Glow—Rich carmine red flowers on a compact plant. Brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

Martha Washington—Ruffled flowers of pale pink, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and more uniform. Compact. Pkt. 15c.



PETUNIA, Glamour

Silver Medal — 1949 All American Award. A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

America—Double carnation-like flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. \$1.00.

Burgundy—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Colossal Shades of Rose—1948 All-American. Large plants have huge flowers of light and deep pink shades.

Very double with many frilled and delicately fringed petals. Pkt. \$1.00.

Glamour—Huge ruffled blooms of a luscious salmon. Early. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

Little Giants mixed—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes. Pkt. 20c.

Snow Storm—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

Theodosia—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX

(a) Culture II, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

Separate colors, each, Pkt. 25c.

Mixed, Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—SEE DIANTHUS

PINCUSHION FLOWER—SEE SCABIOSA

POPPY

(a) Culture IV, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Gartford—Pastel mixture. Long stemmed. Very rich. A most unusual giant flowering strain of poppy. Pkt. 35c.

Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Oriental Scarlet—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA—SEE

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

POPPY, MEXICAN TULIP—SEE

HUNNEMANNIA

PORTULACA—Moss Rose

(a) Culture, III or IV, 6"

Jewel—Huge crimson flowers. Much larger than old kinds. Pkt. 25c.

Single, mixed—Many brilliant colors.

Double, mixed—All double. Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—SEE CALENDULA

RICINUS—SEE CASTOR BEAN

SALVIA—Flowering Sage

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

America or Globe of Fire—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Deep medium blue. Slender plant for airy effect. Use to lighten up thick plantings. Pkt. 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue

(a) Culture III, 30"

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—Round double flowers of pure white. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Beautiful deep rose flowers with salmon shadings. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, mixed—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors of the old type.

SATIN FLOWER—SEE GODETIA

SCARLET FLAX—SEE LINUM

SCARLET SAGE—SEE SALVIA

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Mixed — Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

SEA LAVENDER—Statice

(a) Culture I, 2'

Mixed—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—SEE CLEOME

STRAW FLOWER—SEE EVERLASTING FLOWERS

SHASTA DAISY

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

Alaska—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAP DRAGON—SEE ANTIRRHINUM

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—Euphorbia

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

Giant Imperial — Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Branching, with double, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

SWEET PEAS

(a) Culture III, 3'

Early Spencer—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late Spencer—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Cuthbertson—Hardy and heat resistant. Long-stemmed and rich colors.

Coline (Scarlet) 15c—**Janet (White)** 15c—**Lois (Rose Pink)** 15c—**Danny (Navy Blue)** 15c—**Frank G. (Soft, rosy lavender)** 15c—**Mixed**—15c Pkt.

Ruffled Spencer—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Very easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbatus

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Double—Double flowers crown the heavy heads of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—SEE ARMERIA

TICKSEED—SEE CALLIOPSIS

TITHONIA—Golden Flower of the Incas

(a) Culture I, 4'

Torch—All American Silver Medal

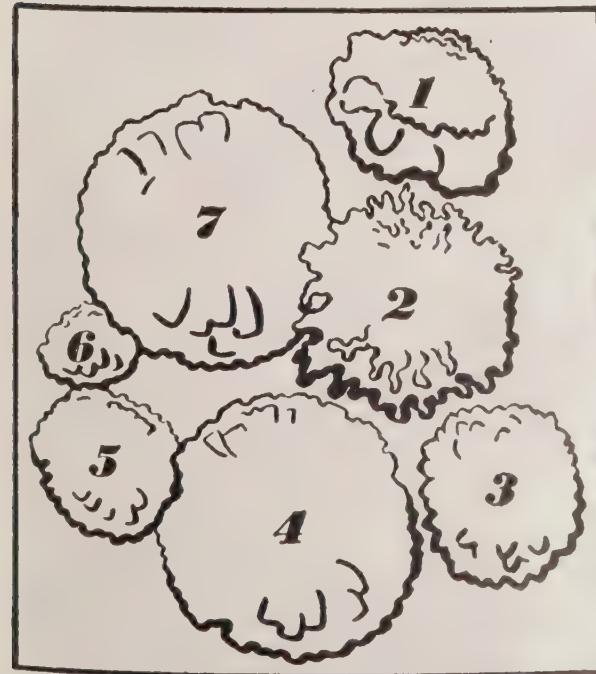
1951—Fiery scarlet. Compact, upright, bushy and small. Pkt. 25c.

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

Pfitzer's Hybrids—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful grassy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. Pkt. 15c.

A BOUQUET OF ZINNIA TYPES—One of the easiest of all flowers to grow, in a galaxy of colors and shapes, the Zinnia offers much to the gardener with a minimum amount of care. Reading clockwise they are as follows: 1 Harmony (no seed available this year), 2 Fantasy, 3 Pumila, 4 Double Giant, 5 Gaillardia flowered, 6 Little Red Riding Hood, 7 Early Wonder.



QUALITY

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Lavender Glory—Lavender with white eye. Large. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Large heads of pure white. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Shades—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. For beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VINCA—Periwinkle

(a) Culture III, 15"

Mixed—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shady spots. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA—Tufted Pansies

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Mixed—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) Culture I or V, 1½'

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and delightfully fragrant.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

(a) Culture II or III 1½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II

SMALL TYPES, 12-18"

Black Ruby—Compact, round little flowers of a deep velvety maroon. Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

Red Riding Hood—Deep scarlet flow-

ers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

Lilliput pastels—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

Linearis—Single daisy-like type with small flowers in orange. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Single and double flowers in varied and variegated colors.

Navajo mixed—Resemble Gaillardias in shape. Many colors in showy mixture. Medium size plants. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of delicate, soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium size flowers on a semi-tall plant. Resembles Scabiosa in shape. Bright colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb mixed—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Medium tall plants with medium size flowers, shaggy petals.

Melody (orchid lavender), Star Dust (golden), White Light (white), Wildfire (scarlet), and Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

LARGE TYPES, 2-2½'

Super Crown of Gold Pastels—New, improved, with many pastel colors overlying the golden base. Pkt. 15c.

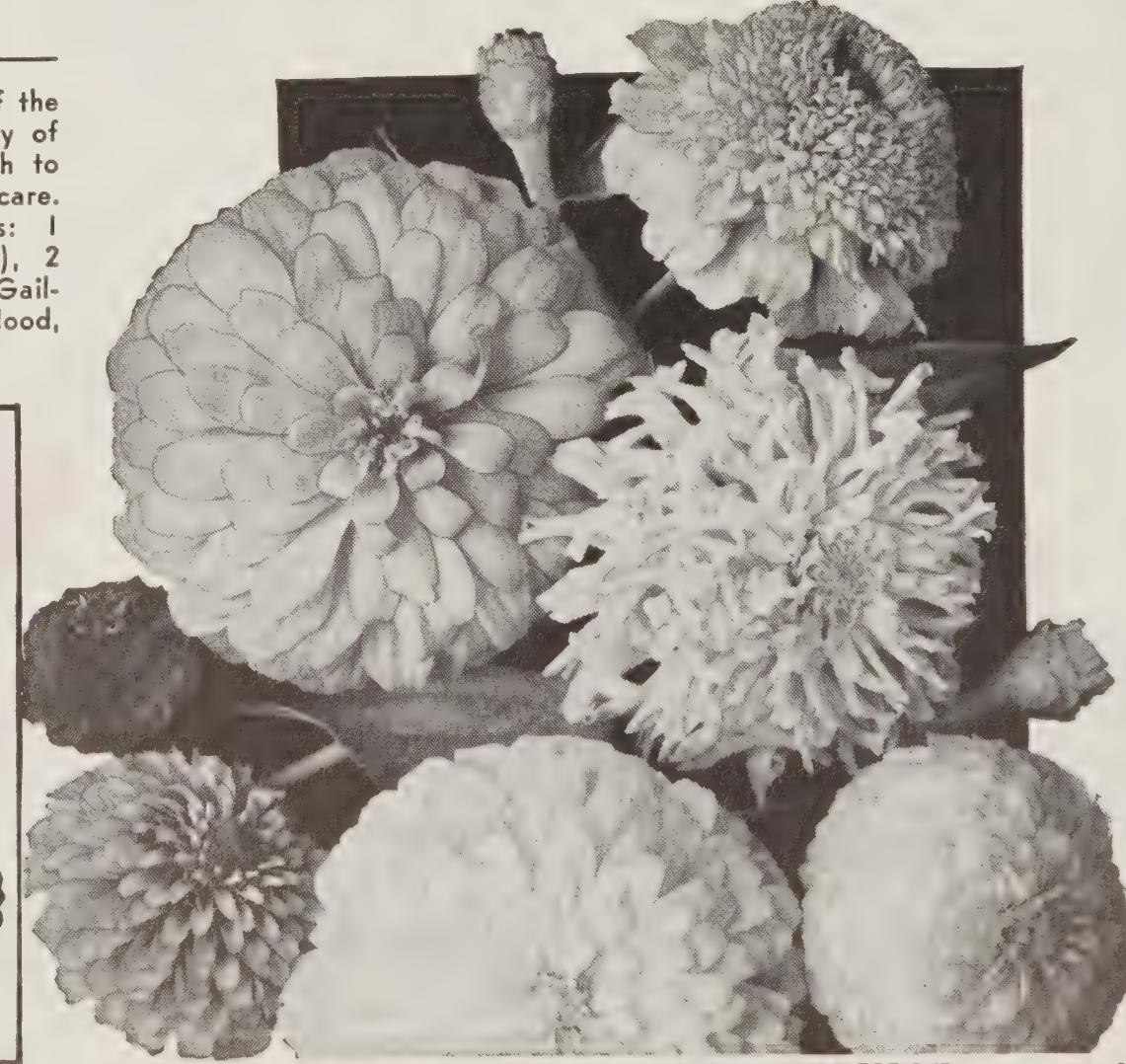
Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, mixed—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest zinnias of all. Pkt. 15c.

Peppermint Stick—Basic red flowers with white or yellow stripes. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers—Dahlia type with deep scarlet color. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

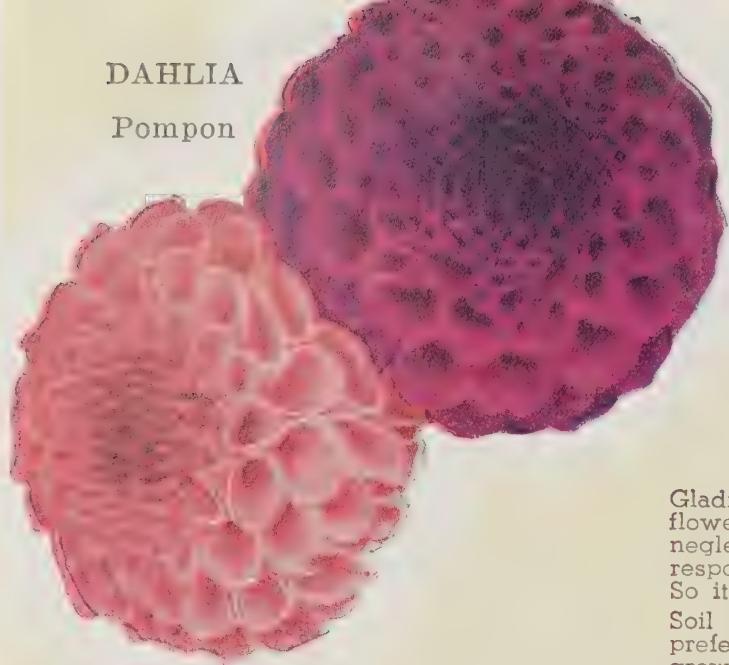
ALL PRICES
IN THIS CATALOG
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE



THE GARDEN STORE

SERVICE

DAHLIA
Pompon



DAHLIAS

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully.

Soil needs of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important.

Fertilizing calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer.

Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil.

Culture. Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom.

Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants and encourages long stems.

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points: Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs. Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

A Note on Proper Bulb Planting

Take special care to plant your bulbs the right depth, as shallow planting causes much failure in successful bulb growth. In preparing the planting pocket for your bulbs, be sure

the bottom is broad enough to permit the bulb base to rest on the soil. If an air pocket is left, the roots are quite likely to dry out before the bulb has started its growth.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

GLADIOLUS

Picardy



1"	ANEMONE		
2"	BULBOUS IRIS	CROCUS	
3"		SNOW DROP	
4"		GRAPE HYACINTH	PEONY ROOTS
5"		TULIP	
6"		HYACINTH	DAFFODILS
7"	DAHLIA		LILLIES
8"	GLADIOLUS		

Usually accepted planting depths under proper soil conditions

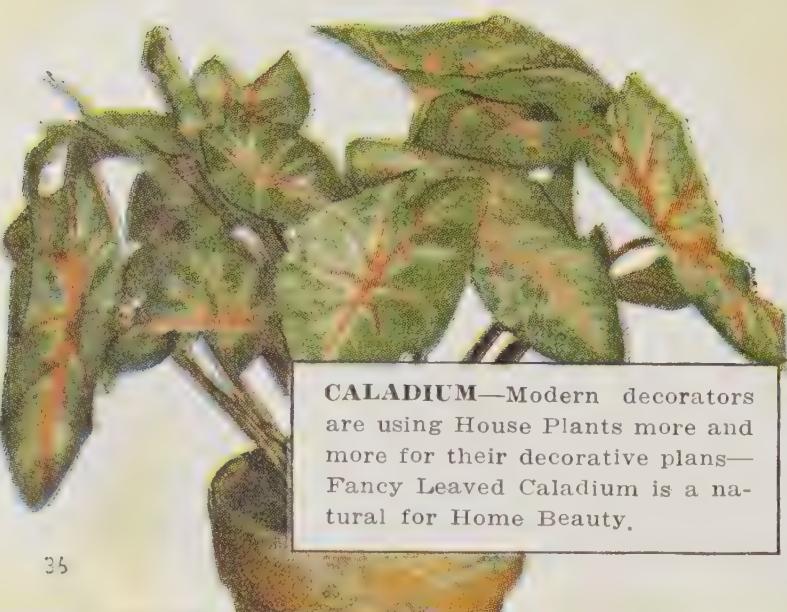
CALADIUM—Modern decorators are using House Plants more and more for their decorative plans—Fancy Leaved Caladium is a natural for Home Beauty.

BULB ENEMIES

Gladiolus thrips, mice, moles and rabbits are all enemies of your bulbs.

Leafhoppers carry disease and injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems.

Thrips can destroy your bulbs, even when stored. Ask us about our many good preparations to control these pests.

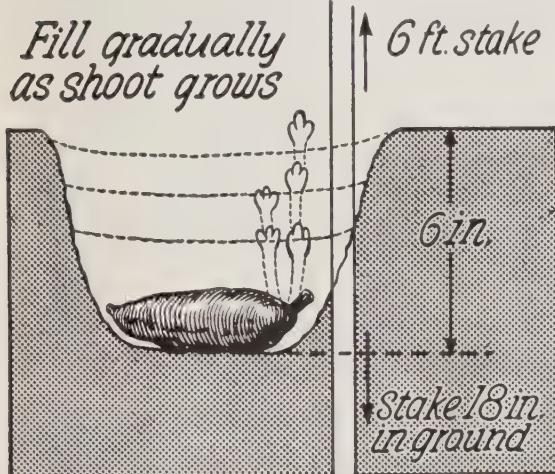


BULBS & TUBERS

For Spring Planting

PLANTING DAHLIAS

Dahlias need warm feet, as planting should be done when there is no danger of freezing. Handle your dahlias carefully, as bruised spots will decay. Soil should be dug out 8" below the planted position of the tuber. Mix this soil with sand and humus. Be sure to keep manure and humus from direct contact with the tuber. Drive your growing stake into the ground before laying the tuber in position; see illustration. Start tying to the stake when about 12" to 14" high. Mound the earth slightly against the stem. A ring of loose earth around your plant will assist in holding water in immediate relationship to the roots.



FEED YOUR BULBS

Fertilize and water your bulbs after they have flowered. After flowering the leaves make food which forms next year's flower and builds up the bulb to support it. The bulb is a tiny flower wrapped up in a lot of food. So be sure your bulbous plants have plenty of fertilizer and water while the flower is being formed for next year.

And remember, too, that early digging or cutting the leaves before they are brown will weaken or kill the bulbs by removing the source of food and energy.

STORING GLAD BULBS

Bulbs can be dug for storage seven weeks after last flower fades, but the longer digging can be delayed the better the bulbs will keep, unless fall rains may start up growth after a summer dry spell. Bulbs must be dug before ground freezes.

Store as close to 33 degrees as possible until February 1st. Then bring into warm room (above 55 degrees) for two weeks and return to 33 degree storage until planting time.

ALL



Gladiolus

ALL THRIPI-TREATED LARGE CLEAN BULBS

AUTUMN GOLD—An excellent deep yellow, tall vigorous grower. Good anywhere.

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat, lighter in throat, 6 to 8 immense blooms open at one time.

CHINA MAID—Very tall spike; rich glowing salmon, large flower.

ETHEL CAVE COLE—Large, wide-open florets of clear, light pink, soft, rosy tone in throat. A must in any collection.

KING LEAR—Clear deep, reddish, purple with silver line on edge of petals. Extremely large, heavily ruffled. Early.

ORANGE GOLD—New clear orange. A good grower that promises to become popular.

PICARDY—Soft shrimp pink without flecking. Soft inconspicuous feathering of rose. Very large.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Light rose pink. Up to 9 large blooms on strong spike.

WANDA—Deservedly popular cream colored, dependable flowering variety.

ABOVE VARIETIES ARE PRICED:
2 for 15c; Doz. 65c; 100 \$5.00.

BURMA—Deep rose, intensely ruffled. Large florets, good spikes. Don't overlook it!

CORONA—Large cream, rose picotee edge. Consistently good and popular show flower.

ELIZABETH the QUEEN—Clear mauve-ruffled flowers, with dark lines in the throat. Large, fine form and opens 7 to 8 blooms at a time.

HAWKEYE RED—Medium red sport of Vagabond Prince. Easy grower, good propagator.

LEADING LADY—A winner of top honors in shows the past 5 years. Cream-white self, large flowers on strong spikes.

MOHAWK—Large blackish-red flowers. Tall spike; good all around variety.

PURPLE SUPREME—Fine shade of purple enhanced by a line of silver around each petal. Tall strong grower, show flower.

SPOTLIGHT—Lovely yellow with ruby throat blotch. Large flower—one of the finest.

VALERIA—Clear, bright scarlet with silky sheen. Very satisfactory in every way. Large florets, tall flower heads.

WHITE GOLD—Enormous, slightly ruffled cream flowers with yellow throat. Well liked by all who have grown it.

ABOVE VARIETIES ARE PRICED:
3 for 25c; Doz. 85c; 100 \$6.25.

RAINBOW MIXED GLADIOLUS—We offer herewith a hand made mixture containing most of the above varieties as well as many others especially selected for harmony in color at a money-saving price. All are large flowered varieties and select No. 1 size disease-free and thrip-treated bulbs.

Per Doz. 55c Per 100 \$4.00 Per 1000 \$37.50

Begonias

(Tuberous Rooted)

Carnation-flowered double varieties in top-size bulbs only. Order by color; Crimson, scarlet, rose, orange, white and yellow. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Caladium

ELEPHANT EAR—Each 25c; doz. \$2.75.
FANCY LEAVED—Colorful foliage in contrasting hues. Nice pot subjects or for outdoors. Jumbo bulbs, assorted colors. Each 45c; 3 for \$1.25; dozen \$4.50.

Cannas

Ask us for varieties and prices.

Dahlias

Boxed assortment of 6 roots, all different, large flowering, each individually labeled. Guaranteed to grow. Planting instructions included. Per box of 6 roots \$2.00.

Lilies

For Spring Planting

Lilies offered here are large 8-9" circumference bulbs and will bloom this season.

	Each	Per 3	Doz.
AURATUM	.59c	\$1.65	\$6.00
REGALE	.33c	.90	3.25
RUBRUM	.59c	1.65	6.00

Peonies

Available in September. Ask us for varieties and prices.

Tuberoses

Double Pearl. Top size bulbs. Each 22c; doz. \$2.20.

Mail orders for bulbs amounting to \$2.00 or more will be shipped postage prepaid.

FLOWER SHOWS:

Make a note NOW to be sure and visit our annual Daffodil Show in early April; our Peony Show in early June and Gladiolus Show in August. These shows afford an excellent opportunity for you to see the various varieties in bloom. Orders may be placed at the shows for any of these varieties with the assurance that the flowers you grow will be precisely like the sample ordered from.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

All Prices In This Catalog Are Subject To Change Without Notice. All orders are accepted with the understanding that the price in effect at time of shipment will apply.

AEROSOL BOMBS

For Greenhouse Use. Nationally approved ISCOMIST BRAND.

No. 104 DDT	\$7.75
No. 178 Dithio	7.70
No. 151 Parathion	7.70
No. 153 TEPP	6.00
No. 107 TEPP 20 (HETP)	6.00 (Plus shell deposit of \$3.50 each)

GAS MASK—ISCO Approved industrial type with canister \$24.00.

ISCO APPLICATOR complete with hose \$7.

ARSENATE OF LEAD — A stomach-poison used either as a dust or spray for control of many leaf-eating insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits. 1 lb. 59c; 3 lb. bag \$1.35. Ask for quantity prices.

B H C (Benzene Hexachloride)—See Lexone



BLACK LEAF "40"—A concentrated nicotine solution for control of aphids and thrip on plants, also for lice on animals. Oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$12.65.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Popular fungicide for flowers, vegetables and fruits. 1 lb. 39c; 4 lb. bag \$1.00.

CARBOLA—This time-tested water paint now contains Lindane. One application to walls and ceilings of dairy barns, basements, etc., kills flies, spiders, ants, fleas and moths which walk over it for months. Perfectly safe to use, dries white. 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50.

CASEIN SPREADER (Flux-it)—A combined spreading, sticking and wetting agent used in conjunction with other insecticides. Ib. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

CHLORDANE

Chlordane is a new tested and proven control for grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, fleas, ticks, ants, roaches and others. Recommended by your state dept. of agriculture. Use on farm crops, flowers or lawns. 5% Chlordane (for dusting) 1 lb. can 45c; 5 lb. bag \$1.35; 20 lb. bag \$4.00; 50 lb. bag \$8.50.

50% Chlordane (for spraying) 1 lb. can \$1.50; 5 lb. bag \$5.75; 20 lb. bag \$19.00; 50 lb. bag \$40.00.

CHLORDANE 45% Emulsion—A liquid chlordane concentrate for spraying. Average dilution, 1 to 2 teaspoons to 1 qt. water. For farm crops, 2 to 3 pts. in 100 gal. water per acre. Oz. 35c; 4 ozs. 75c; 1/2 pt. \$1.25; pt. \$1.95; qt. \$3.25; gal. \$8.50.

COPPER-A—This is a concentrated fixed copper for spraying or dusting plants sensitive to the soluble coppers such as bordeaux mixture; 45% copper content. 6 lb. bag \$2.40.

COPPER SULPHATE, (SNOW)—Used in preparation of home made Bordeaux Mixture. The snow form has practically replaced the crystalline because of greater ease of mixing and preparing. 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$12.75.

CYANOGAS "G"—Greenhouse fumigant for control of aphids, white fly, etc. 5 lbs. \$3.75; 25 lbs. \$12.50.



DDT INSECTICIDES

3% DDT DUST (Garden-Aid Brand) 1 lb. shaker top can 35c; 5 lb. bag 85c; 20 lbs. \$2; 50 lbs. \$3.75.

DEENATE 10x (Dupont) 10% DDT for dusting purposes only. Lb. 50c.

DEENATE 75W (Dupont) 75% Wettable DDT powder for spraying. Lb. \$1.10; 3 lb. bag \$2.10.

DINITRO SPRAYS—Ask us about them.

DITHANE—Especially recommended for control of late blight of potatoes, tomatoes and other garden crops. 4 ozs. 40c; 8 ozs. 70c; pt. \$1.25; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$5.50.

D-D SOIL FUMIGANT—For control of wireworms, nematodes and other root destroying insects. Pint treats 175 sq. ft. 70c; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$5.85.

DUPONT FLORAL DUST—Use it as a dust or spray for both insects and plant diseases. Duster carton 79c; 1 lb. can \$1.15; 4 lb. can \$3.50.

DUPONT GARDEN DUST—A new dust formula containing Fermate, Zerlate, DDT and Rotenone. Highly recommended as a general garden insecticide and fungicide. 8 oz. duster carton 79c; 1 lb. carton \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.

DUPONT SPREADER-STICKER—A combined sticking and spreading agent increasing the efficiency of most all spray materials. Requires from 2 to 8 ounces to 100 gallons. Pt. \$1.15; gal. \$7.95; 5 gal. \$37.75.

DUTOX—A fluorine insecticide for various chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. 1 lb. bag 35c.

D-X INSECT SPRAY—Effective, non-poisonous spray concentrate for sucking and chewing insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc. 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1/2 pt. \$1.75; qt. \$5.50.

EPN-300—An outstanding control material for Red Mite, Curculio and Oriental Fruit Moth in orchard spraying. Excellent long-lasting residual effect. Lb. \$1.75.

ENDOPEST—A 3-way garden protection by the makers of Vigoro. Controls both sucking and chewing insects as well as fungus diseases. 4 oz. 35c; 10 oz. dust gun dispenser (filled) 98c; Refill cartridge 75c; 2 lb. pkg. \$1.98.

FERMATE—An outstanding product for many fungus diseases, on fruits, vegetables and flowers. Highly recommended as a preventative of "Blue Mold" on tobacco plants. 8 oz. can 75c; 3 lb. bag \$2.55.

FORMACIDE (Formaldehyde)—For soil sterilization, preventing damping off and improving stands. 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

KOP-R-SHOT—A copper solution for controlling Mildew, Black Spot, Rust, Blight and other fungous troubles of flowers and vegetables. 8 ozs. 45c; pt. 75c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

LARVACIDE (Chloropicrin) "Tear gas" fumigant for soil, insect life and rodents. Penetrating, safe. Lb. \$1.95.

LEXONE (BHC)—A 10% Gamma Isomer of BHC. Highly recommended for curculio, grasshoppers, aphids and splititlebug. 6 lb. bag \$3.25.

LIME—Freshly hydrated, finely divided spray life for spraying, dusting, whitewashing, etc. 10 lbs. 35c; 25-lb. bag 55c; 50 lb. bag 85c; 5 bag lots at 80c bag.

LIME-SULPHUR (Dry)—For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, etc. Also for summer spraying against scab, red spider, mite, and as an animal dip. 1 lb. can 59c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 12 1/2 lb. bag \$2.35. Ask for drum prices.

LIME-SULPHUR (Liquid)—Qt. 45c; gallon \$1.15; 5 gal. \$3.75. Ask for quantity price.

LINDANE (25% gamma)—A highly refined 99% pure odorless type of BHC for residual control of flies, etc., in barns and on livestock. Lb. \$3.95. See also RETOX.

LUCKY STRIKE SPRAYS

L. S. GARDEN SPRAY

—A concentrated solution of rotenone pyrethrum and DDT combined with a spreading agent. Effective against a wide range of insects on flowers, vegetables, shrubs, etc. Safe on tenderest foliage.

Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 8 oz. \$1.60; pt. \$2.50; qt. \$4.50; gal. \$14.00.



L. S. ROSE KIT—Affords complete protection against both chewing, sucking insects, and plant diseases, all in one application. Causes no discoloration, burning of blooms or foliage. KIT No. 1 protects 15 to 20 roses for a season; each \$1.00; KIT No. 2 (60 rose size) \$2.00; KIT No. 3 (120 rose size) \$3.50; KIT No. 4 \$10.00.

L. S. No. 90 TREEZONE—The complete summer fruit tree spray for Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, etc. Lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.95.

L. S. No. 300 INSECTICIDE-FUNGICIDE—Combining rotenone with a finely divided copper oxide dust to form one of the finest all-around insecticide and fungicide combinations for tomatoes, potatoes, vine crops and fruits. Lb. can 60c; 5 lb. bag \$1.95.

L. S. No. 600 INSECTICIDE-FUNGICIDE—A specific for control of both insects and blight on potatoes, tomatoes, vine crops and others. Contains Dithane and Rotenone. Lb. 59c; 5 lbs. \$2.40.

L. S. No. 900 METALLIC COPPER—A 7% fixed copper dust for blights and other fungous troubles on potatoes, tomatoes and other garden plants. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

L. S. No. 1200 INSECTICIDE-FUNGICIDE—A highly effective combination of DDT, Zinc and Fixed Copper especially recommended for Potatoes, Tomatoes, Grapes, etc. Lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60.

L. S. HOUSEHOLD SPRAY—An effective combination of Pyrethrum and DDT, delicately scented, for indoor use against most household insects. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gallon \$3.00.

L. S. TRANSCOAT 10% DDT—Brush or spray on screens, walls, ceilings for lasting residual effect on flies and many insects. It is transparent and leaves no dust or powder after drying. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.00.

L. S. CATTLE SPRAY—Combines safety with effectiveness. Contains Pyrethrum plus other insecticides for high knock-down and quick kill of stable flies. Gallon \$1.50.

MARLATE (Methoxychlor)—This new DuPont product is a close relative of DDT but as safe on food crops as Rotenone. It is especially recommended for beetle control on cucumbers, melons and beans—also for stable flies, which are not controlled by DDT. 8 ozs. 75c; 4 lb. bag \$3.50.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

MASSEY DUST (Garden-Aid Brand)—Made of microfine dusting sulphur, with arsenate of lead, plus an adhesive agent. Effective protection for roses and other plants. 1½ lbs. 49c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 20 lbs. \$4.25.

NAPTHALENE FLAKES—For treating gladiolus bulbs for thrip and controlling certain soil insects. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60.

NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR—A 1-lb. can will fumigate 25,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space. ½ lb. can 45c; doz. \$4.60; lb. can 80c; Doz. \$7.95.

BENZO-FUME Pressure Fumigator—An Azobenzene compound for controlling Red Spider in greenhouses. ½ lb. can 35c; Doz. \$3.20; lb. can 55c; Doz. \$5.50.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE—For killing peachtree borer, use ½ to 1 oz. per tree in early Oct. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

PARA-SCALECIDE for PEACH BORER



A liquid method of applying paradichlorobenzene for borers. Safe for even young trees. Apply in Sept. or Oct. or in the Spring when soil temperature is 60° or above. One gallon treats from 40 to 125 trees. Qt. \$1.25; gal. \$3.00; 5 gal. \$9.50; 15 gal. \$23.30; 30 gal. \$37.75; 55 gal. \$57.50.

PARATHION (for Commercial Use Only)—A 15% wettable powder for control of mites, mealy bugs and many other insects attacking fruits, etc. Lb. \$1.00.

PARIS GREEN—For hard-to-kill insects on hardy foliage. Also used for cutworm and grasshopper baits. 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75.

PARZATE—(Fungicide "A")—A new DuPont fungicide especially recommended for early and late blight of potatoes and tomatoes. 6 oz. can 85c; 3 lb. bag \$3.30.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY

Kills Mexican bean beetles, aphids, rose bugs, aster and dahlia beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and many other varieties of chewing and sucking insects. Safe, economical and effective. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pt. \$2.85; qt. \$5.00; gal. \$18.00.



RETOX—Concentrated solution of the new LINDANE effective on many stubborn insects including Spittle Bug, Thrips, Aphid, Flea Beetle, etc. 2½ oz. 60c; 8 oz. \$1.60; pt. \$2.75.

ROSE DUST (Garden Aid Brand)—NOW, better than ever! New, modern, scientific rose dust formula, compounded according to the latest reliable sources. Contains Rotenone, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Fermate and microfine sulphur. Its proper use will control both insects and fungus diseases such as black spot, mildew, rust and others. We believe this new improved formula to be the best on the market. 1-lb. shaker top can 79c; 5-lb. bg. \$3.35; 20 lbs. \$12.50; 50 lbs. \$30.00.

ROTELONE DUST (Garden-Aid Brand)—Our proven pre-war formula. Rotenone is still the best and safest control for bean beetles, cabbage worms and many other garden insects on the market. Safe for human, but deadly to insects. 1½ lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 20 lbs. \$3.80; 50 lbs. \$8.50.

ROTELONE CONCENTRATE—Finely powdered concentrate for large commercial users. Contains at least 4½% pure rotenone. Lb. 95c; 10 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$30.00.

SABADILLA DUST—Recommended for squash bug, lygus bug, cucumber and bean beetle, cabbage worms, lice and other insects. 2 lb. bag 65c.



KILL SCALE APHIS! RED MITE!

Spray your trees and shrubs with Scalecide, complete dormant spray. Give them a clean, healthy start in spring growth.

1 gal. makes 16 gals. spray. Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.50.

SULFOCID—A liquid type of mild sulphur fungicide for summer spraying of fruits, etc. Combines readily with most other commonly used spray materials. Pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.45; gal. \$3.00.

SNAROL—(With Metaldehyde) Most effective chemical known for control of snails, cutworms, sowbugs, etc. Non-injurious to vegetation. Lb. 35c; 2½ lbs. 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

SODIUM SELENATE—A soluble powder. Used in solution to water flower plants, it kills many insects hard to control by spraying such as mealy bug, red spider, mites, etc. MUST NOT BE USED ON FOOD CROPS! 4 ozs. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

SULFORON (Wettable Sulphur)—A microfine modified sulphur. The safeness of flotation type sulphur plus the convenience of a small package. Use as a dust or spray, for flowers, shrubs, fruits, etc. 6 lb. bag 70c; 50 lb. bag \$4.00.

SULFORON X—A fine grade of wettable sulphur having an average particle diameter of 4 Microns. Price 5 lb. bag 70c; 50 lb. bag \$4.75.

SULPHUR (Dusting)—Finely powdered for control of mildew, red spider, etc. 2 lb. carton 48c; bulk lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL—Control of scale insects is easy with Sunoco. Use on all fruit and shade trees as well as evergreens and ornamentals. Gal. can \$1.45; 5 gal. can \$5.80. In bulk in your container. Qt. 40c; gal. \$1.10; 5 gals. \$4.50. Also available in 55 gal. drums.

TALC—An inert dust carrier for mixing with various concentrated insecticides to be used in dust form. 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lb. bag \$1.65; 5 bag lots \$1.55 per bag.

T.E.P.P. (See Vapotone)

TOBACCO DUST—Lb. 23c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.40.

TREE TANGLE-FOOT—Sticky paste type material used for banding trees against all climbing insects. Lb. can \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 25 lbs. \$22.00.



TRIOGEN—Complete protection for roses against insects and plant diseases. Stainless and non-poisonous. Size "E" kit \$1.35; "A" \$2.25; "B" \$6.00; "C" \$9.00.

TRIOGEN DUST—Lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$16.25.

VAPOTONE XX (T.E.P.P.)—This is the new wonder spray for aphid, Red Spider, Thrips, Caterpillars and Spittle Bugs. 4 oz. 95c; 16 oz. \$2.75; gal. \$13.50.

VOLCK OIL SPRAY—For control of aphid, mealy bug, red spider, scale, etc., in the greenhouse or nursery. 4 ozs. 39c; 16 ozs. 79c; qt. \$1.40; gal. \$3.75; 5 gals. \$10.50.

ZERLATE—A proven Dupont fungicide for control of early blight on potatoes, tomato leaf-spot, celery leaf blight, brown rot of peaches and other fungi. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 100 gals. of water. 3 lb. bag \$2.55.

ZINC SULPHATE (Flake)—Recommended for use in connection with arsenicals to prevent burning injury to susceptible fruit trees, etc. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$10.75.



Makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.



Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. It encourages growth and bloom. Teaspoonful makes 10 gallons. Trial packet 25c; 3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.

Hormone

FIXATION CHEMICALS

POTATO FIX—Keeps potatoes and other root crops from sprouting for as long as 12 months. Avoids storage losses due to shrinkage. Use one ounce per bushel. 9 oz. pkg. \$1.00; lb. \$1.70; 5 lbs. \$6.40; 25 lbs. \$29.00.

TOMATO FIX—You can have 20 to 30% bigger and earlier crops by using Tomato Fix, the new Naphthaleneacetic Acid hormone which causes fruit to set without natural fertilization of the bloom. Effective on Cucumbers, Squash, Peppers, Eggplant, Holly and Tomatoes. Simply spray on the bloom. 20 tablets (makes 5 qts.) 25c; 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.00; 4000 for \$25.00.



FOR TOMATOES



Grow EARLIER, larger, meatier, more delicious TOMATOES, more on each plant, with this approved plant hormone. Just mix with water and spray. Stops blossom-drop; makes blossoms set fruit chemically. Tomatoes ripen up to 3 weeks earlier. Fruits are larger, firmer, more delicious. Many are SEEDLESS because fruit is set chemically, not by pollen. Use on STRAWBERRIES, peppers, cucumbers, others. Tested by USDA, leading Universities, Fla., Colo. Expt. Stations. New low prices. 4 oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75c; Pint (makes 4 gal.) \$1.75; Agric. Size (8 oz. makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS

ACTIVO

Hastens compost . . .
Activates soils . . .
Stretches fertilizer . . .
Quickly turns garbage, leaves, grass, etc., into rich humus and soil-builder without offensive odor. All organic.

No. 2 size (treats up to 450 lbs. of compost) \$1.00; No. 7 size, \$2.00; No. 25 size, \$6.99; Postage prepaid. No. 50 size, \$11.95. freight or express collect.

ADCO—Mix it with leaves, vines, clippings or other vegetation, turning them into rich humus. It's easy to use and economical, too. A 20-lb. bag makes $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of pure clean artificial manure. 5 lbs. \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$2.50.

AGRICO

FOR LAWNS, TREES & SHRUBS (6-10-4) 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

FOR GARDENS (5-10-5) 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

FOR BROADLEAF EVERGREENS (6-10-4) 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

See next page for additional information on AGRICO.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used to increase soil acidity. Especially valuable in the culture of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurels, etc. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$2.95; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—High nitrogen fertilizer. Also used as an acidifying agent. 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BLOOD MEAL—Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

BONE MEAL—Preferred by some due to its long-lasting, non-burning properties. Contains Nitrogen and Phosphorus. 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BULB FERTILIZER

Especially recommended for fleshy-rooted plants, such as Dahlias, Lilies, Gladioli, Tulips, Daffodils and any other plants which demand a high-potash food. Analysis: 5-6-15. 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

COW MANURE (Wizard)—Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.



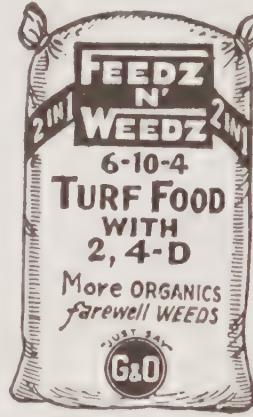
DRICONURE

This 100% all-organic fertilizer and soil improver helps you grow better flowers, vegetables and lawns. Economical, safe, easy to use. In 50 lb. bags (approximately 2 bushels) \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bag 70c.

ES-MIN-EL—Supplies all the essential mineral elements for normal plant growth including manganese, copper, zinc, iron, boron and others (NOT A FERTILIZER) 5 lb. bag \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$11.95.

FEEDZ and WEEDZ (G & O) NEW!

High analysis lawn food and 2,4-D weed killer combined. Now you can both feed and weed your lawn—at the same time. Economical too—use 15 to 20 lbs. for each 1000 sq ft. Use it anytime from early Spring to late Fall. 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$7.50.



HY-GRO PLANT FOOD

Plants have no boarding house reach! Reach the roots with HY-GRO famous 13-26-13 formula with growth hormones and other plant nutrients added. Dissolve in water. Pour on. Overcomes root shock and checks wilting as starter solution. Ideal all-season fertilizer. One ounce feeds 25 square feet of garden. Produces amazing results. 3 ounce jar, 30c; 20 ounce jar, \$1.00; 2 lbs. jar, \$1.25; 10 lb. container \$4.50.



HYPONEX—(7-6-19)—A complete odorless concentrated plant food instantly soluble in water. Useful for house plants, hydroponics or as a starter solution. One ounce makes 6 gal. liquid plant food. Oz. 10c; 3 ozs. 25c; 7 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

IRON SULPHATE—An acidifying agent for soils. Also for treating trees for chlorosis conditions. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

LIME—For correcting soil acidity. 10 lb. bag 35c; 25 lb. bag 55c; 80 lb. bag \$1.00. 5 bag lots 95c per bag. Ask for ton prices.

LIQUA-VITA—The concentrated liquid plant food especially recommended for house plants. Use 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water. 8 ozs. 45c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

MILORGANITE—The answer to your organic nitrogen problem for Lawns, Trees, Shrubs and Gardens. Contains 6% nitrogen. Non-burning—sow fertilizer and seed the same day—safely. Use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$4.15.

"NA-CHURS" Plant Food

Balanced liquid fertilizer for all soil types. Use it for lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, greenhouses, for soil-less culture and as a starter solution. 8 oz. bottle 60c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$4.95; 5 gal. \$22.25.

NITRATE OF SODA—Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.



PEAT MOSS—A fine garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated into the soil it aids growth by promoting bacterial action. A fine winter protection for lawns, shrubs, roses and perennial beds. Special bale ((6 to 8 bushels) \$3.55; giant size bale (12 to 15 bushels) each \$5.65.



PLANT MARVEL—(12-31-14)—Soluble plant food preferred by many growers. Safe for tender plants. Trial pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.25.

PLANTABBS

Puts life and vigor into all garden flowers and house plants. They keep them green and full of blooms.

GIVE YOUR VEGETABLES AN EXTRA BOOST. Feed them these plant food tablets and get earlier and bigger yields. Plantabbs provide Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, plus secondary plant foods and hormones. 30 tablets 25c; 75 for 50c; 200 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$3.50.

POTASH, Muriate of—Highly concentrated. 50% grade. 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.25.

RA-PID-GRO—The concentrated 23-21-17 plant food formula for feeding through the roots or through the leaves as a foliage spray. 100% soluble, immediately available—contains no filler. 2 oz. pkt. 25c; 8 ozs. 69c; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.35; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$8.75; 25 lbs. \$21.00.

RHODO-AZALEA Fertilizer (G & O)—For those plants which require an acid condition. 5 lb. bag 75c.

ROSE-FOOD

. . . at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!



You can't feed roses a "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! G & O Rose Food is specialized—a balanced combination of ORGANIC ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. TRY IT—and see what a difference it makes!

5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

SHEEP MANURE (Wizard)

Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free.

5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.



AND PLANT FOODS

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition, and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An essential plant food element. 3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 80 lb. bag \$2.20.

TOBACCO (Pulverized)—Used as a mulch and fertilizer. Also for its insect repellent qualities on rose beds, etc. 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$3.75. . .

VIGORO—(5-10-5)—The complete plant food. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

See page 45 for additional information on VIGORO.

TEN-SIX-FOUR PLANT FOOD (G & O)

The famous 10-6-4 formula preferred by many for Lawn, Tree and Shrub feeding. High in organics, plenty of feeding value; no fibers added. 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$6.95.



4 SPECIAL-PURPOSE AGRICO FERTILIZERS Give Best Results!

Each kind of plant needs its own balanced nourishment—to grow and flourish. Feed each one of your plants the RIGHT KIND of plant food. Use Agrico Fertilizers, specially made to provide the correct nourishment for the three main types of growing things:



AGRICO FOR LAWNS, TREES and SHRUBS

Specially formulated from quick-acting and long-lasting materials, to produce thicker, greener grass, with deeper roots to resist hot weather and crowd out weeds. Economical—only 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of lawn. Also promotes stronger, healthy tree and shrub growth. Available in 100 lb., 50 lb., 25 lb., 10 lb., and 5 lb. bags.



AGRICO FOR GARDENS

A different plant-food analysis that brings out utmost bloom and color in flowers—produces luscious, full-flavored vegetables richer in minerals and vitamins. Safe, odorless, easy to use. Only 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. needed. Available in 100 lb., 50 lb., 25 lb., 10 lb., and 5 lb. bags.



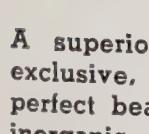
AGRICO FOR BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Specially made for the very exacting job of properly feeding Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other acid-loving plants. Supplies the right balance of all needed plant-foods and builds up soil acidity essential for these valuable plant aristocrats. Available in 100 lb., 50 lb., 25 lb., 10 lb. and 5 lb. bags.



AGRICO ROSE FOOD

A superior, complete plant-food, especially made for the one exclusive, important job of growing roses of highest quality and perfect beauty. Contains all essential elements—both organic and inorganic—for prolific rose-growth. Available in 50 lb., 25 lb., 10 lb. and 5 lb. bags.



FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 40

AGRICO—the Complete Plant Food

In Convenient Sizes—Full Directions on Every Bag

Made only by The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

Now! One Material Does All These Gardening Jobs

Terra-Lite* Vermiculite

Starting Seeds

Terra-Lite provides perfect control of air and water for speedy, heavy root growth. Maximum seed germination. Seeds easily plucked out for transplanting.



An Ideal Mulch
Stops winter soil heaving by curbing drastic changes in soil temperatures. Prevents drying out in summer. Less watering.



Lightening Soil
Heavy, clay soil can be aerated with Terra-Lite as in no other way. Lets roots spread out, provides perfect air-moisture control for best growth. Terra-Lite gives body to sandy soils, helps them retain moisture.



Transplanting
When you plant shrubs, bushes, trees, bulbs or seedlings in your garden, a little Terra-Lite in the soil mixture assures the required air and moisture for roots . . . bigger, better plants result!



Rooting Cuttings
If you root your own cuttings you'll be amazed how quickly roots develop in Terra-Lite. Masses of hair roots spring forth, making strong healthy cuttings that take hold quickly when transplanted.



New Lawns
Greener, healthier Terra-Lite lawns make friends, for Terra-Lite's ability to store and control air and moisture means no scorching, less watering.



Storing Bulbs
Bulbs stored in Terra-Lite will not rot. Insulates against abnormal changes in temperature—keeps bulbs firm and plump.



Yes, you'll find many ways to use Terra-Lite in your gardening chores, "all thru the year." You see, Terra-Lite vermiculite is a form of expanded mica that has unusual ability to hold many times its weight in water—yet, Terra-Lite never shuts out air that plants so need. The power to hold and release air and water as needed for healthy growth is what makes it such a help in your gardening.

Buy the large bag of Terra-Lite—you'll find it a valuable aid throughout the year.

PRICES ON TERRA-LITE VERMICULITE

4 qt. bag 39c; 2 bu. bag \$1.85;
1/2 bu. bag 85c; 4 cu. ft. bag \$2.25.

WEED KILLERS



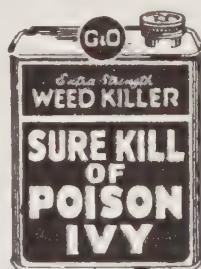
No more digging, raking, hair-tearing. Just mix CRAB-NOT with water and "spray it on." CRAB-NOT is the latest development in the chemical control of Crab Grass (and "chickweed" too). CRAB-NOT is relatively non-poisonous, kills crabgrass with little or no damage to needed turf grasses and is equally successful on crabgrass "seedlings" or "mature" plants. Dissolve in water and spray it on. 1-lb. covers 2500 to 5000 sq. ft. 4 oz. can \$1.00; lb. \$2.95; 2 lbs. \$5.00; 6 lbs. \$10.95.

CRAB-NOT with 2,4-D—This is a combination treatment as effective on other lawn weeds as it is on Crab Grass. 4 ozs. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50; 2 lbs. \$6.00; 6 lbs. \$12.50.



du Ponts AMMATE—The new non-flammable, Poison Ivy and weed killer. Non-hazardous to livestock; produces no prolonged soil sterility. 3/4 to 1 lb. of Ammate in one gal. water treats 100 sq. ft. Ask for circular. 2 lb. jar \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$13.75; 350 lb. barrel \$75.25.

G and O Weed KILLER—A sure exterminator of obnoxious plant life. Dilute in water; 1 part to 40. Fine for driveways, paths, tennis-courts or for spot-treatment. Pt. 40c; qt. 65c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.50.



SODIUM TCA—Recommended for quack grass and certain other hard-to-kill noxious weeds. 10 lb. drum \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$25.50; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

2,4-D WEED KILLERS

Caution: Do not use sprayers used for spraying 2,4-D chemicals for other plant spraying due to the difficulty of removing all traces of the 2,4-D.

Now you can kill weeds as never before. The timely discovery of 2,4-D and its deadly effect on most weeds, combined with the resistance of most grasses to its action has opened up an entirely new approach to many weed control problems.

Use it safely over lawns without even discoloring the grasses (Bent Grasses excepted). Use it on fence rows, vacant lots, parks, pasture fields or any other area badly infested with undesirable vegetation. Livestock can pasture safely over freshly sprayed areas.

2,4-D weed killers are also used in increasing amounts on corn and the various small grain crops throughout the country with excellent results.

WEED-IT—This is the grade recommended for the average user for treating lawns and more limited areas because of the ease of mixing and the greater safety factor. 1/2 pint treats up to 3000 sq. ft. (1 gal. to 1 acre). 1/2 pt. 65c; qt. \$1.65; gal. \$4.50; 5 gals. \$19.00.

2,4-D LIQUID CONCENTRATE—Preferred for large scale application for the commercial user and for farm acreage. A most economical type, containing 40% 2,4-D acid. Use 1 to 3 pts. per acre. Pt. \$1.75; qt. \$2.95; gal. \$6.95; 5 gal. \$31.50.

2,4-D 40% BUTYL ESTER—This type is suggested for use on the hard-to-kill plants, such as poison ivy, poison oak, Canada thistle and others; also for roadsides and fence rows where there is little danger to valuable plants from mist and drift. Use 2 to 4 pts. per acre. Gal. \$6.95; 5 gal. \$31.50.

BRAMBLE-WEEDICIDE (2,4-D) — 2,4,5-T—Formulated especially for more effective kill of brambles and brushy growth as well as weeds in waste places. Use 1 to 3 pts. per acre. Pt. \$2.25; qt. \$4.00; gal. \$11.50; 5 gal. \$53.50.

BRAMBLICIDE (2,4,5-T)—Formulated especially for scrub and brushy growth. Pt. \$2.75; qt. \$4.75; gal. \$14.50; 5 gal. \$67.50.

FEEDZ AND WEEDZ (G & O) High analysis 6-10-4 organic base lawn food combined with 2,4-D weed killer. Now—feed and weed your lawn at the same time. Economical too—use 15 to 20 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

TERMITEEN

The professional type 100% active termite control. Simple to use—even by the inexperienced. Complete directions on every can. Insoluble in water so it does not leach away. Once applied, it is effective for years. Use one gallon to 6 lineal feet. Per gal. \$2.75.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE

CELLUCIDE (Pentachlorophenol) This chemical rates very high and is perhaps the most efficient of the various wood preservatives. Dilute 1 part with 10 parts of fuel oil. Protects against fungi which causes decay as well as Termites, Powder Post Beetles, etc. Gal. \$4.50; 5 gal. \$21.00.

KILL Crab Grass WITHOUT DESTROYING Lawn Grass **ZOTOX**



This amazing liquid chemical kills Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. Prices: 8 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

Ask for free literature.

PESTICIDES

CARBON DISULPHIDE—For control of ants and cutworms; also for weevil-infested grains. Lb. 85c; case of 12, \$9.00.

CHLORDANE—For ants, grubs, roaches and grasshoppers. Results of the past year have emphasized the efficiency of CHLORDANE either in the house or in the garden. See page 38 for prices.



GAS CARTRIDGE—For rodents and other animals which may be gassed in runways or other restricted areas. 6 for 55c; doz. \$1.00; per gross \$10.00.

CROW REPELLENT—Protects corn and melon seeds from being pulled or dug out by crows, pheasants, mice and other rodents. One half pint treats 1 bu. of corn. 1/2 pt. 35c; pt. 55c; qt. 85c.

CYANOGAS "A"—For destruction of ants, and ground moles, rats and other rodents, 4 oz. size 39c; lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

DISCOVERY (with DDT)—Peterman's new miraculous bed bug killer. One spraying is effective for months. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.75.

PHOSPHORUS RAT PASTE—Sure death to any that eat it. A time tested phosphorus paste. Spread on bread or other baits. 3 oz. tube 35c.

FORCE'S MOLE KILLER PELLETS—Made from foods that moles naturally eat, these pellets placed in the runways quickly kill the pests. 3 sizes. 75 pellets 50c; 185 for \$1.00; 875 for \$3.25.

MO-GO—Mole and gopher bait made of poison-impregnated peanuts. Pkt. 35c; 3 1/2 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

RABBIT REPELLENT—(G & O) Scatter along the rows of flowers or vegetables to be protected. Non-injurious to plants or animals. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

RED SQUILL POWDER—Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a safe, effective rat killer. Mix with hamburger or ground fish. 2 oz. can 50c; lb. \$2.50.

RED SQUILL RAT KISSES—A safe and dependable old time favorite. Self-embalming—no odor from dead rats, safe to use around pets or poultry as it kills only rats. Pkg. of 12 baits 25c; full card of 16 pkgs. \$3.00.

STAR (spells "rats" backwards) Rat Bait—A ready-to-use red squill bait in moist form with horse meat base. 15 oz. can 75c.

WARFARIN—The newest in rat and mouse controls made under license of the U.S.D.A. Its effect is to cause anti-blood coagulation after repeated ingestion. There is no bait shyness with Warfarin. Mix one part with 19 parts of bait. Trial pkg. 59c; 4 oz. can \$2.75.

MOUSE SEED

"Kilmice" is a treated, tasty impregnated seed bait which quickly destroys mice in house or garden. 2 1/2 oz. pkg. 25c; 12 ozs. \$1.00.

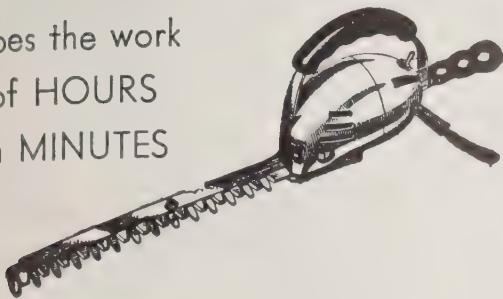
McGILL MOUSE TRAP

This is the new self-setting all steel trap that catches and holds them. Easy to sterilize. 15c; 2 for 25c.

HORTICULTURAL NEEDS

SKILSAW ELECTRIMMER

Does the work
of HOURS
in MINUTES



Has $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. universal motor which operates from any light socket. Very easy to handle—weighs only 6 lbs. Enclosed gear case with special alloy gears packed with grease. Finest crucible steel cutter blade, 12 inches only. Complete with 6 ft. of rubber covered cord. Each \$39.50.

"SUNBEAM" Electric Shear

A famous name in electrical appliances. Precision-built in every detail. Plugs into any AC-DC household outlet. Very light weight with 12" cutting blade, \$43.50.

EXTENSION CORDS

Rubber covered 16 gauge copper wire cord suitable for outdoor use with electric hedge shears or other appliances. Equipped with heavy duty type connectors. 50 ft. length, \$3.50; 100 ft. length, \$5.95.



WISS No. 908 "HY-POWER" Pruning Shear

Smooth, effortless cutting action prevents injury to the bark. Keen cutting edge remains sharp indefinitely. All parts replaceable. Heavily nickel plated. Each \$2.75.

FloraGLOW—Removes dust from leaves, imparts gloss and beauty to foliage of plants. Gives leaves a rich green lasting luster. 6 oz. bottle 39c; Qt. \$1.40.

FloraLIFE — Prolong the life of your cut flowers. Pkt. (for 2 qts.) 10c; 30-qt. size \$1.00; 100-qt. size \$3.00.

SUDBURY Soil Test Kits



Provides a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash content and the degree of acidity.

Home Garden Kit (20 tests).....	\$2.50
Club Model (50 tests).....	4.75
Horticultural Model "B".....	12.50
Professional Deluxe Model "A".....	24.95
Additional testing fluid: 2-oz. bottle..	1.00
6-oz. bottle	2.00

TREE SUPPLIES

TREE WRAP PAPER — Water-repellent "Krinkle-Kraft" paper in rolls 4 inches wide and 150 ft. long. Use it to protect young trees from weather, rodents and insects. Per roll, 85c; 5 rolls up @ 80c.

TREE WOUND PAINT—(Toch Bros.) A penetrating antiseptic paint, not affected by heat, cold, or moisture. Stops bleeding, prevents decay and promotes rapid healing. Pt. 55c; qt. 95c; gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. \$12.50.

SPRA-SHIELD—Protects young trees, roses and shrubbery against mice and rabbits. Eliminates tree wrappings. Spray it on the bark with any sprayer. Qt. \$1.75; gal. \$3.90; 5 gal. \$16.00.

DE-K-PRUF—Low cost protection against rot and mildew. Its use triples the life of wood in contact with soil. Use it for flats, posts, porches, greenhouses, etc. Qt. 90c; Gal. \$2.90.

GRAFTING WAX—The famous Trowbridges—best on the market. Use it for budding, or grafting or as a cavity fill. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. 85c.

"CEE-TEE" Tree Protectors—Positive protection for young trees from rodent and small animal injury. Interlocking plastic shields 12" high for up to 3" diameter trunks. May be made as high as necessary by adding units. Per pr. (1 unit) 39c; 6 pr. \$2.25.

NATIONAL Eezy Wear GARDEN GLOVES



Give you everything you want. All-Leather DIRT-PROOF, SOFT AS KID. Easy to Wear. Durable. WASHABLE. Outwear 6 pairs of fabric. Also ideal for house, basement, garage, furnace, etc. Sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10. Per pair, \$1.35.

"Green Thumb"

They really do have a green thumb and they're vinyl - impregnated to keep out dirt, wear several times longer, wash without shrinking. Every gardener needs a pair to protect her hands.

Sizes small, medium and large **89c**

"DAYTON" BIRD FEEDER



\$2.50 Ea.

This is just one of the many popular and attractive types of bird feeders in our stocks. Pay us a visit and look them over.

FLAT-PAK PLANT-FORCER

Recommended by Mrs.
K S Gill, Honorary
President, Garden Club
of Ohio

Flat-Pak Plant Forcer gets the jump on Ol' Man Winter! While winter rages, start your spring vegetables and flowers in this new scientific plant forcer. Sturdy stainless steel, with adjustable plastic window to admit beneficial sun rays. Easily ventilated on warm, balmy days.

Can be assembled or disassembled in 3 minutes. Parts fit perfectly and lock together securely. Sections may be added if desired. The first really practical unit of its type. Stores in its own carton, the size of a card table.

ONLY \$15.95

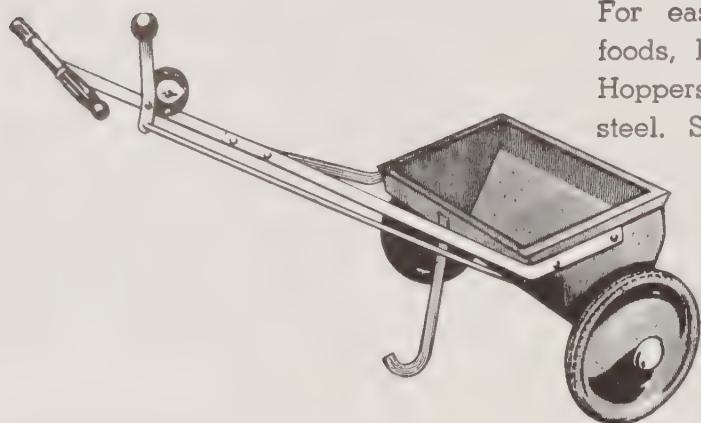
Electric heating cable for Flat-Pak, 60 watt, No. M-26.....\$2.80



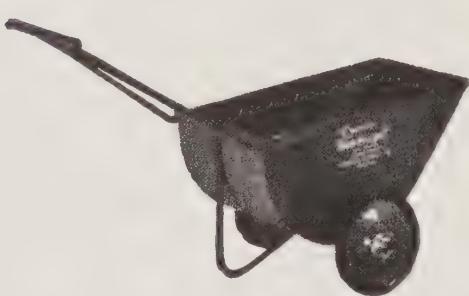
SIZE
24"
X
36"

LAWN ACCESSORIES

There's Nothing Like A Good SPREADER



For easy, even distribution of plant foods, lime, fertilizers and grass seed. Hoppers are made of heavy sheet steel. Simple adjustment controls rate of flow. Shut-off is on handle within easy reach. All models equipped with rubber tires.



MASTER'S HANDICART

STURDY CONSTRUCTION

No more backache from shoveling or stooping to load up. Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, gravel or "what have you" right into the cart—then tip it back and you're loaded. Sturdily supported sheet steel body, disc wheels with rubber tires. Perfect balance makes handling easy. Will give years of satisfactory service. Attractively finished in durable baked enamel finish. And look at the price.

No. 18—Capacity 3 cu. ft., 10 in. wheels with 1 in. rubber tires. Each.....\$7.65

No. 20—Capacity 3½ cu. ft., 11 in. wheels with 1½ in. semi-pneumatic rubber tires. Each\$9.50

MODEL	WIDTH	CAPACITY	EACH
"BR"	16"	20 lbs.	\$ 5.50
25-D	18"	30 lbs.	8.50
30	18"	40 lbs.	10.75
M241D	24"	75 lbs.	33.25
M361D	36"	115 lbs.	44.50

LAWN ROLLERS

Water-weight welded steel rollers, all equipped with roller bearing axles and brass drain plugs. Strong X-braced handle and bevel-edged drum, with adjustable scraper.

Diam.	Length	Weight Filled	
14"	24"	175 lbs.	\$16.50
18"	24"	275 lbs.	19.50
24"	24"	440 lbs.	23.50

PARKER SWEEPERS

Takes the "AKE" out of "RAKE"
Does six hours work in one. Ruggedly constructed with wheels and sides of cast aluminum alloy, semi-pneumatic tires, bassine fiber brushes and a heavy canvas hopper with metal bottom. The "Springfield" operates with a soft swirling motion that gently lifts all foreign matter from your lawn.

"PARKER" 28"	.....\$48.90
"PARKERETTE" 28"	.....34.35
"PARKERETTE" 20"	.....29.00

ECLIPSE POWER MOWERS



The LARK 18"	.....\$117.50
The ROCKET 20" (rope starter)	.... 139.50
The ROCKET 20" (lever starter)	.... 144.50
The ROCKET 20" (Hi-cut)	.... 150.00
PARKHOUND 21"	.... 178.00
ROLLOWAY 25"	.... 296.00
SPEEDWAY 32"	.... 419.50
SULKY or Speedway	.... 59.50
TORNADI Sickle Mower, 36"	.... 217.00

Sharpening Units

LARK or ROCKET	.....\$3.75
PARKHOUND or ROLLOWAY	.... 5.00
SPEEDWAY	.... 9.00

ECLIPSE HAND MOWERS

Model L, 16" cut	.....\$34.50
Model L, 18" cut	.... 36.00
Zephyr, 16" cut	.... 30.00
Zephyr, 18" cut	.... 31.50
Vogue, 16" cut	.... 27.00
Vogue, 18" cut	.... 28.50
Arlington, 16" cut	.... 22.50

JACOBSEN MOWERS

Bantam 21"	.....\$120.00
Lawn Queen 21"	.... 149.50
Lawn King 26"	.... 303.00
Manor 21" Rear drive	.... 179.50
Estate 24" 2-roller drive	.... 303.00
Estate 24" 4-roller drive	.... 323.00
Park 30"	.... 445.00
Riding Sulky (for Lawn King, Estate and Park models)	.... 57.50
Power Scythe 36" heavy duty	.... 252.50
Model "A" Power Unit	.... 163.50
36" Sickle Att.	.... 35.50
20" Leaf Mill Att.	.... 66.00
20" Reel Mower Att.	.... 66.00
Rotary Cut 18"	.... 108.50
Rotary Cut 20" Power Drive	.... 188.50
Rotary Cut 25" Power Drive	.... 283.50
Rotary Cut 31" Power Drive	.... 510.00
Rotary Cut 37" Power Drive	.... 565.00
Rotary Cut 48" Power Drive	.... 645.00



EARTH AUGER

Two inches diameter, 40 inches long. Valuable for tree feeding.

Each \$5.40

Spike Disc Lawn Aerator

Eight sharp 10" pronged discs in a row. Covers a strip 16" wide. Especially valuable before or after seeding or feeding. Complete with weight box. \$15.00.

F & N "ACE" Lawn Trimmer

Eliminates most of the tedious hand trimming after mowing. It's 5-blade 6" reel trims evenly and quickly close to all obstructions.	
Each	.....\$19.50

At last....

an AUTOMATIC POWER DRIVEN PORTABLE scythe

Scythe
The POWER Scythe

PRICE:
\$142.45

★ LIGHT . . . Aluminum-built,
Weights only 24 lbs.

★ THRIFTY . . . Runs 6 hours per gallon.

★ SMOOTH RUNNING . . . Compact
Trouble-free 1 1/2 h.p. motor

★ 20-INCH Cutter bar Double-
Oscillating. Extra size.

★ BALANCED . . . Easy to carry.
Simple to handle

HOW**WHEN**

PLANT FEEDING

WHERE**WHY**

Gardeners all know that if the soil is to feed the plants year after year, then the gardener must help the soil by supplying plant food. A large portion of the soil's native fertility is lost each year through removal of plant growth, and by erosion and leaching. Seldom is a soil to be found which has not been exhausted of one or more of the vital plant food nutrients.

Fortunately, plant feeding is a rather simple and easy job. While plants require many different elements from the soil, these can be provided by just one complete, balanced plant food, such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, modern complete balanced plant food takes care of all the vital nutrient needs of plants, regardless of the soil's natural fertility level.

The physical condition of the soil is also important. If it is low in organic matter, if it bakes and cracks when dry, or is too sandy, it can be improved by addition of humus and conditioning materials such as peat moss, compost, and vermiculite.

A Matter of BALANCED Diet

Buying plant food for lawns and gardens is like buying food for your table. To keep healthy, you need a balanced diet . . . you would not think of keeping your children on an all starch diet just because it is cheaper. You know they need proteins and minerals, too.

It is the same way with flowers and vegetables, too. They need many differ-

ent plant food elements from the soil for root, stem, fruit or flower development. For these reasons, we recommend Complete Plant Food, which supplies in balanced proportions the vital nutrients plants need from the soil for the best growth and development.

FOR LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps:

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly according to manufacturer's instructions. (With New Process Vigoro, you'll need only 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.)
3. Soak the plant food into the soil immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 are unnecessary. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches.

Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring the diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

TWO MORE GARDENING TIPS

Good cultural practices call for keeping weeds out of your lawn and garden. In the garden, you will have to use the hoe. In the lawn, however, you'll find it simple and easy to spray weeds away with a modern weed killer, such as End-o-Weed, which kills over 100 kinds of weeds without harming ordinary lawn grasses.

Finally, you must keep insects and fungus disease under control. We have a complete line of insecticides. If you have a large area devoted to particular plants, we have the specific chemicals to economically control troublesome pests.

However, if you grow a variety of things, you'll get better results and save time and money by using an all around insecticide, such as End-o-Pest, 3-Way garden dust to prevent and control all major types of chewing and sucking insects and fungus diseases.

If you plant right, feed right, weed right and protect right . . . you'll get better results and more pleasure and benefit from the seed you buy from us.

New Process **VIGORO** Complete Plant Food

FINEST FOR LAWNS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES

New Process Vigoro is the result of a Swift research program aimed at making Vigoro easier to use and to assure uniform distribution of the plant food nutrients . . . the various elements are chemically hitched to each other to assure uniform feeding. **EASIER TO USE!** New Process Vigoro is now easier than ever to use on

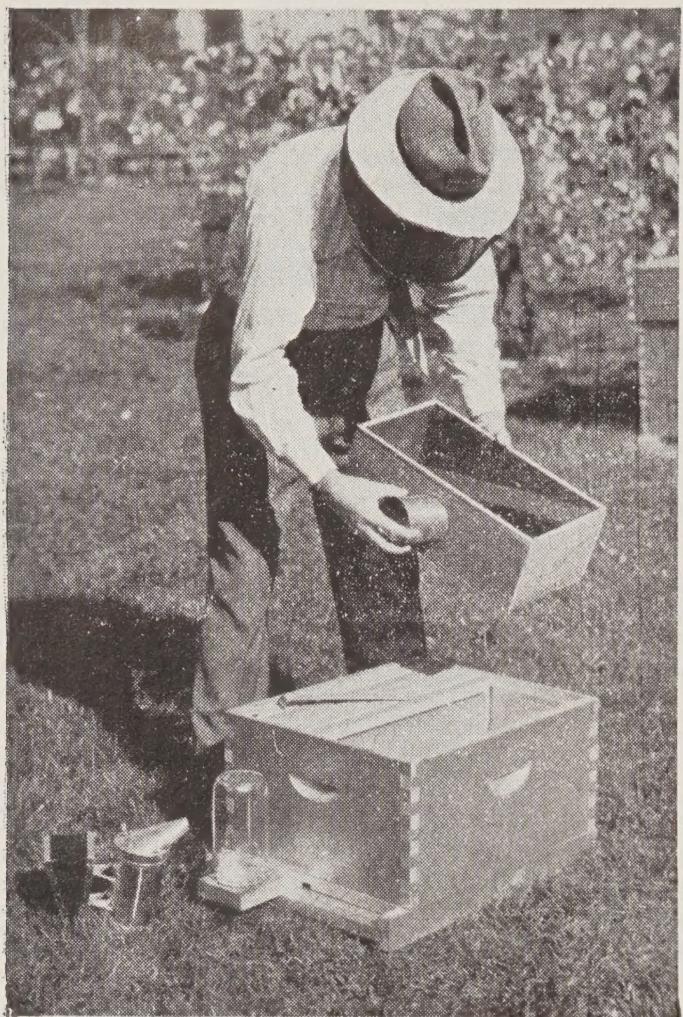
lawns. New Process Vigoro is practically dust-free. This means the particles roll off the blades readily onto the ground.

FEEDS PLANTS RIGHT! Vigoro supplies all the vital nourishment plants need from the soil for the best growth and development. Vigoro is ideal for Lawns, Flowers, Vegetables, and Shrubs.

There is only one Vigoro . . . Swift & Company's trademark for complete plant food.



MR. BEEKEEPER: We are exclusive Dayton area headquarters for the famous ROOT beekeepers Supplies



HOFFMAN FRAME

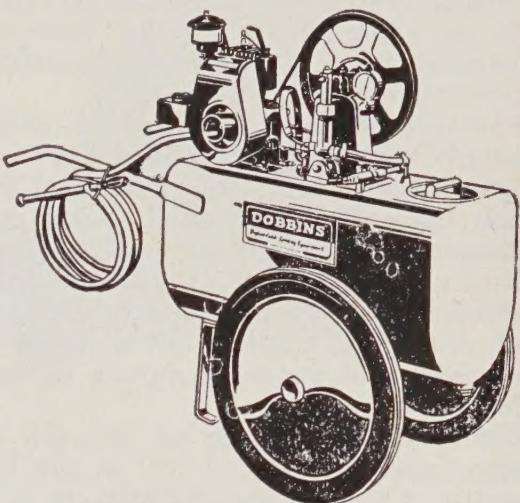
Illustrated herewith is the famous ROOT triple-locked corner Hoffman Frame. It is made of clear soft pine lumber, carefully inspected and milled on special machinery to the high standards of the A. I. Root Co. It's the strongest frame made.

Whether you keep bees as a backyard hobby or as a commercial enterprise, you'll find the A. I. Root line of beekeepers supplies second to none. The "ROOT" line is complete and we invite all beekeepers to come in and inspect this merchandise. There is a reason why the ROOT line enjoys the largest sale of any line of bee supplies in the country. You can buy as much or as little as you need of any item.

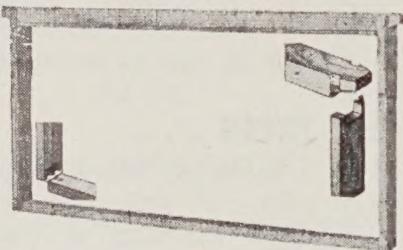
Whether it's Bees or Bonnets—Cans or Covers—Gloves or Glue—remember this: If it's available, it will be in stock at the Garden Store.

Root
QUALITY
BEE SUPPLIES

SPRAYERS
Headquarters for the outstanding Hudson, Dobbins and Myers lines.



Our stock of sprayers includes all types and sizes in both power and hand models. We welcome your inquiries, whether it is for a small household size or for a 400 gallon commercial unit. If you need repair parts for a sprayer you already have, check with our service department. We may have the parts you need in stock.



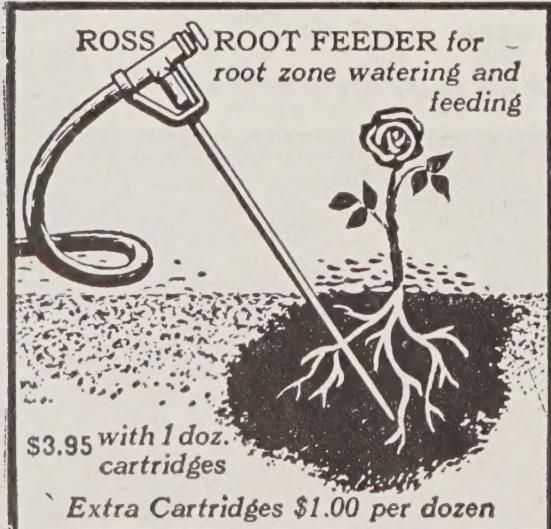
FEENY CRANK DUSTER



Sturdy Construction, Simple, Positive Feed Control. Ball Bearing. Perfect Balance, High Speed 8 in. Fan.

We believe the FEENY Duster to be the finest crank duster on the market. The simple, accurate feed control is quickly and easily regulated to apply up to 25 or more pounds dust per acre. Equipped complete with extension and nozzles for dusting either one or two rows. Each \$23.65.

ROSS ROOT FEEDER



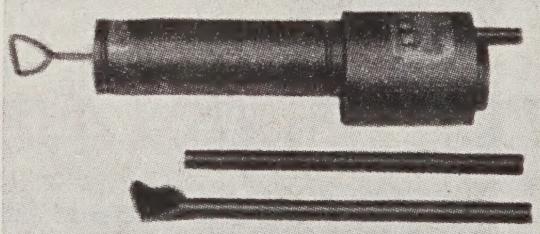
The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, \$6.50; cartridges, 40c each; Doz. \$4.00. (A product of the Garden Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

FEENY HAND DUSTER

The Feeny is the most popular piston-type duster ever introduced. Extension tubes enable the operator to work in an upright position, and the curved nozzle makes the duster adaptable for dusting the undersides of leaves as in bean beetle control, as well as for top dusting. Heavy sponge rubber compression ring insures that cylinders will not lose compression regardless of age or use.

MODEL F—1 qt. capacity.....\$2.00
MODEL D—2 qt. 3.65

FEENY MODEL F
One Quart Duster



Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER

Insect-O-Gun



... attaches to garden hose
... used by thousands everywhere
... Advertised in leading home and garden magazines.
NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$5.95

Best of ALL means GARDEN ALL

INSTANT TOOL ATTACHMENT
EXCLUSIVE DEPTH
CONTROL

Garden-*All*
LAWN and GARDEN TRACTOR

A SIZE FOR
EVERY PURPOSE

WALKING MODELS 1 1/2 to 4 H.P.

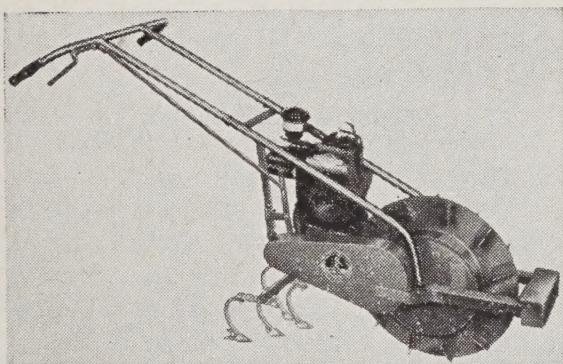
The Culti-Vette, Garden-All's
sensational economy model.



PLOW—HARROW—MOW—CULTIVATE—HAUL—SCRAPE

And NOW a Big New 8 H.P. 4-Wheel Riding Model!

The "LITTLE FARMER"
for low cost
power gardening . . .



The "Little Farmer" is the "handiest thing on wheels" for the small grower and for working between narrow rows. Powered with 1 H.P. motor. Cultivator is included at quoted price. Other equipment including power sprayer also is available.

Priced at \$102.50

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY TRACTOR - - - - -

—you owe it to yourself to come in and investigate the various features of these machines. Our power equipment manager will be glad to help you select that which best fills your needs. We have set up on our display floor all the various units for your inspection. Descriptive literature is also available and will be supplied on request.

ROTO-HOE

This marvelous 2 h.p.
ROTARY CULTIVATOR is
entirely new and different.

Powerful pulverizing action—self-propelling—you simply guide it!
The perfect tillage-cultivator for all
garden crops, flower gardens, etc.

Roto-Cutter attachment available for cutting lawns, tall grass, high weeds, trimming, etc. (\$40 additional).

Come in for a free demonstration of this
efficient, easy-to-use ROTO-HOE.



**GARDENING'S
"BEST BUY" at
\$134.**

Acclaimed
everywhere
shown as
America's
finest
Garden
Cultivator
for small and
medium
Gardens.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS MAY BE ARRANGED

All Quoted Prices are Net Cash F. O. B. Dayton and Subject To Change Without Notice.

THE GARDEN STORE

Exclusive Montgomery County Distributors.

Roses

FOR 1951

STANDARD AND PATENTED VARIETIES

Northern California—grown heavily caned plants.
Stocks available about March 15th. All Guaranteed:

- (1) True to name
- (2) To bloom during first normal blooming season
- (3) Select No. 1 grade plants

Any complaints must be registered before June 30th



PEACE—PAT. NO. 591

Hybrid Tea Roses

(Except F. K. Druschki)

	Each
CAPISTRANO, new pink	\$2.25
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG, deep pink	1.75
CHRISTOPHER STONE, bright scarlet	1.25
CONDESA DE SASTAGO, red and gold	1.25
CRIMSON GLORY, fine deep red	1.75
EDITOR McFARLAND, rose pink	1.25
E. G. HILL, scarlet red	1.25
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, bright red	1.25
FORTY-NINER, chrome yellow and red	2.00
F. K. DRUSCHKI, fine white June blooming	1.25
GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, orange-red	1.75
HORACE McFARLAND, coppery pink	1.75
K. A. VICTORIA, snowy white	1.25
K. T. MARSHALL, lovely pink	1.75
McGREDY'S IVORY, ivory white	1.25
McGREDY'S YELLOW, buttercup- yellow	1.25
MIRANDY, garnet red	1.75
MISSION BELLS, shrimp pink	2.25
MME. JOS. PERRAUD, apricot yellow	1.25
MRS. E. P. THOM, canary yellow	1.25
MRS. P. S. DUPONT, golden yellow	1.25
MRS. SAM McGREDY, copper and orange	1.25
NEW YORKER, crimson red	2.00
NOCTURNE, cardinal red	1.75
PEACE, large yellow, shaded pink	2.00
PICTURE, rose pink	1.50
POINSETTIA, unfading scarlet	1.50
PRES. HOOVER, orange and flame	1.25
REX ANDERSON, fine large white	1.75
ROSE OF FREEDOM, attractive red	1.75
RUBAIYAT, fine rose red	1.75
SAN FERNANDO, vermillion red	2.00

Floribundas

	Each
FASHION, new salmon pink	\$2.25
FLORADORA, cinnebar red	1.25
GOLDILOCKS, finest yel. floribunda	1.75
LAFAYETTE IMPROVED, glowing red	1.25
PINOCCHIO, rich salmon	1.50
RED PINOCCHIO, velvet carmine	1.75
SUMMER SNOW, lovely white	2.00

Climbing Roses

	Each
AMERICAN BEAUTY, rose red	\$1.25
BLAZE, brilliant scarlet	1.25
CLBG. CRIMSON GLORY, red.	1.75
Recurrent	1.75
CLDG. E. DE HOLLANDE, red.	1.25
Recurrent	1.25
CLBG. K. A. VICTORIA, white.	1.25
Recurrent	1.25
CLBG. PEACE, "the one and only"	2.25
CLBG. P. S. DUPONT, yellow.	1.25
Recurrent	1.25
CLBG. TALISMAN, two-tone.	1.25
Recurrent	1.25
CRIMSON RAMBLER, red clusters	1.25
DR. J. H. NICOLAS, rose pink pillar	1.75
DR. VAN FLEET, large light pink	1.25
GOLDEN CLIMBER, large golden yel.	2.00
KING MIDAS, yellow clusters, new	2.00
NEW DAWN, light pink.	1.50
Recurrent	1.50
PAUL'S SCARLET, large vivid scarlet	1.25
PRIMROSE, large canary yellow	1.25

QUANTITY PRICES

10% off list price on 5 or more plants
15% off list price on 10 or more plants

THE GARDEN STORE
107-109 EAST THIRD ST.
Dayton, Ohio



SAN FERNANDO—PAT. NO. 785



CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG—PAT. NO. 455